FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 AUGUST 1983

Lebanon

IDF Withdrawal — U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane has persuaded Israel to postpone the IDF's partial withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf area for a few days to enable McFarlane to complete his contacts regarding the Lebanese Army's entry into the mountain area, according to a "responsible Lebanese source" cited by Voice of Lebanon radio. Jerusalem radio confirmed that McFarlane submitted a "last-minute request" to Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens for a postponement of the redeployment. Arens told McFarlane that Israel already has complied with a Lebanese request that the overlap between the IDF withdrawal and the Lebanese Army's entry into the area be extended, the radio added. Nevertheless, Arens told IDF commanders in Lebanon that the withdrawal will go according to plan, even if efforts to reach a Druze-Christian settlement fail, the radio noted.

Although Jerusalem radio reported that Israel is keeping its withdrawal date secret, Beirut radio announced earlier that Israel has decided to begin the partial withdrawal to the Al-Awwali River on 28 August and to complete the process by 8 September. The Phalangist paper *Al-'Amal* said three Lebanese Army brigades will enter the Ash-Shuf-'Alayh area immediately after the Israeli withdrawal begins, the radio also reported. McFarlane and the Lebanese leaders subsequently discussed the question of the multinational force's support for the Lebanese Army units entering the mountain area in light of conditions made by France and reservations expressed by Italy, according to the radio.

Security Situation — Several shells fell in Christian areas north and east of Beirut early on 25 August, Voice of Lebanon radio announced. The radio accused the Syrian Army of participating with the Progressive Socialist Party in the shelling.

PLO Affairs

The PLO Executive Committee recently decided to establish a committee to supervise the establishment of a Palestinian radio station in Tunis, the Amman daily *Sawt ash-Sha'b* reported.

Israel

Moda'i in Egypt — Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i held a private meeting with President Husni Mubarak during his current visit to Egypt, according to *Yedi'ot Aharanot*.

West Bank — The World Zionist Organization's settlement department has submitted to the government a plan to settle more than 100,000 Jews on the West Bank by 1986 and to establish a Jewish majority in the area by the beginning of the next century, Jerusalem radio reported.

Egypt

Al-Baz on U.S. Policy — Egypt does not accept the "dilution and retreat" in the U.S. attitude toward Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories and urges the United States to once again adopt a firm stand against the settlements, Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz stated in a recent interview with *Akhbar al-Yawm*. He also called on the United States not to shelve the Palestinian problem in the "mistaken" view that this can wait while attention is paid to Lebanon.

Wafd Leader's Speech — In his first public speech for 5 years, New Wafd Party leader Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din urged President Husni Mubarak to "complete his march to democracy" by ending the state of emergency, organizing free elections, and resigning from the National Democratic Party in order to become a nonparty president, AFP reported.

Sudan

Sudan has obtained information that the Libyan intelligence service is attempting to organize southern Sudanese who have fled the country for "personal reasons" into "hostile groupings" designed to undermine Sudanese unity, SUNA reported. Libyan "saboteurs" have met with Sudanese defectors in Ethiopian cities to coordinate plans to cause disturbances in Sudan while former officials from the southern region recently visited Libya and the Soviet Union, SUNA added.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi naval and air forces destroyed four large "naval targets" north of Khark Island, Iraq announced in a military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio. Shortly afterward, an Iranian fighter plane was shot down in the Gulf by Iraqi coastal air defenses, the communique added. The Iranian military communique for 24 August, broadcast by Tehran radio, mentioned no such incidents.

GCC Ministerial Council Meeting

The GCC foreign and finance ministers, meeting in the Saudi summer capital of At-Ta'if, decided to extend "large amounts of financial aid to Oman" to enable it to develop the military capability to destroy any Iranian sabotage attempt against the Strait of Hormuz, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The ministers also decided to hold contacts with Iran both over the security of the Strait and in a further effort to end the Iran-Iraq war, the radio said. In a press conference reported by SPA, Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak said Oman's

"positive and constructive" proposals were considered by the Ministerial Council and that financial assistance to Oman is under way. He confirmed that the GCC will continue contacts to ensure free navigation, stressing that any threat to navigation in the Gulf is a threat to pan-Arab interests.

In another development, the Ministerial Council expressed satisfaction over the increased trade among GCC member-states resulting from the implementation of a unified customs tariff and the abolition of tariffs on goods of GCC origin, according to a GCC press statement carried by SPA.

Pakistan

Riots and looting continued in Larkana district but business in the Punjab continued normally despite the opposition's call for a strike there, according to Karachi radio reports. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq told newsmen at Karachi airport that the government has full control of the situation and that local elections in Sind Province will be held on schedule despite recent incidents, the radio also reported. Meanwhile, the opposition People's Party issued an appeal for people "to rise up against the oppression and persecutions endured for 6 years" and demanded Zia's immediate resignation, according to AFP.

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Fatah's Khalid al-Hasan on Cooperation With Syria

GF241618 Kuwait Al-Watan in Arabic 23 Aug 83 p 6

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee Member Khalid al-Hasan, by *Al-Watan* correspondent in Tunis — date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Watan*: Our talk on action in the Arab arena brings us to the current situation. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has noted that Syria proposed that the Palestinian resistance launch guerrilla operations from the Syrian territories. The Palestinian resistance did not respond to that, although this proposal is still in the minds of the Syrian leaders. What do you think of that?

Khalid al-Hasan: I do not want to be involved in this media maze. We are ready now to meet with the Syrian leadership in order to set the bases for full military and political cooperation with Syria. We are also ready to organize the means of crossing the Syrian territories to our occupied homeland. If this proposal is serious, then let Syria call for a Palestinian-Syrian meeting. We are ready to take part in such a meeting in order to discuss this issue and reach an agreement on it.

Al-Watan: What about the situation of the Palestinian civilians in Lebanon?

Khalid al-Hasan: We urge President Amin al-Jumayyil to normalize all dealings with the Palestinian civilians in Lebanon in accordance with Lebanese laws. I fear that the Palestinians will become impatient due to this maltreatment. Then nobody will have the right to blame them for what they will perpetrate.

Al-Watan: What do you mean by this?

Khalid al-Hasan: Let the world know that Palestinian blood is not cheap, and that it will not be wasted. Let the world also know that all those who perpetrated crimes against the Palestinians, either groups or individuals, will be tried in a revolutionary manner in accordance with the crime they perpetrated, whether these criminals be Lebanese or Israelis.

Fatah Accuses Sa'id Musa Group of Shelling

NC242044 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman has stated the following:

While the artillery batteries of the Zionist enemy were carrying out a concerted shelling of our bases in Ta'lbaya and Ta'nayil between 1630 and 1800 yesterday, our positions were also being shelled by the artillery of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and [Ahmad] Jibril. During contacts with the Abu Musa and Jibril groups about the reasons for this sudden eruption, they justified their action by saying: We did not know that these were the sounds of Israeli artillery batteries, but believed that you were shelling our positions.

The spokesman said: We know that the Zionist enemy's forces want to punish us for our daring and increasing military operations, the latest of which was the 'Ammiq operation.

Fatah Denies Participation in Al-Baddawi Attack

NC242017 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] A responsible spokesman in the Fatah movement has denied that Fatah fighters participated in yesterday's incidents in the Al-Baddawi camp.

Commenting on statements issued by the Jibril, Samir Ghawshah, and Abu Musa groups, the spokesman said that those who are accusing the Fatah movement from their high tower in Damascus are trying to distort and exaggerate what happened. The masses of the Al-Baddawi camp know that no fighting or shelling occurred as reported by these groups. Unfortunately for these groups, the masses know full well who fired the B-7 shell and several shots in the direction of the camp inhabitants.

PFLP-GC Rebels Issue Statement on Tripoli Events

NC241007 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Regarding what happened in Tripoli on Tuesday morning, 22 August 1983 [date as heard], the official spokesman of the PFLP-GC Provisional Command Committee has stated the following:

In confirmation of the decision by the front's institutions to support the Provisional Command Committee, the front's bases in the Tripoli area have announced that they are joining the ranks of the PFLP-GC as an expression of their belief in the corrective movement which constitutes the real revolutionary movement in the ranks of the front.

The statement added: However, the Jibril group, which was alarmed by this national manifestation, alerted its forces and brought them to the area. They began shelling and shooting at the residents of the Al-Baddawi camp. Out of our concern, and in confirmation of our rejection of the method of intra-Palestinian fighting, we turned over the positions to the Palestinian armed struggle committee so as not to aggravate the situation and in anticipation of a decision in this respect.

The Jibril group's policy of not caring for our Palestinian people — who offered thousands of martyrs for the sake of Palestine — has become clear. After the front's Al-Baddawi office joined the movement, our security people went to inspect the office. They found it booby-trapped with 350 kg of TNT which the Jibril group intended to detonate by remote control when the leaders of the Provisional Command Committee were entering the office. The people in charge defused the explosive device and removed it from the camp.

While explaining to you the criminal policy of Jibril toward our people, we affirm our pledge that we shall be faithful to our Palestinian masses and their struggling cadres for the achievement of our aims for a revolutionary change and the liberation of the land and man.

[Signed] The Provisional Command Committee of the PFLP-GC

PFLP-GC Statement on Al-Baddawi, Arens Tour

JN240653 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The PFLP-GC has accused the elements loyal to Yasir 'Arafat and Khalid al-Wazir of attacking a PFLP-GC base in Al-Baddawi camp near Tripoli with all types of heavy and light weapons.

In a statement issued in Damascus, the PFLP-GC said that Najih [not further identified], PFLP-GC member and official in charge of information, had been kidnapped. The PFLP-GC called for his immediate release. Otherwise, it would be forced to defend the front's fighters and bases everywhere.

Reports from Beirut yesterday noted that fierce clashes took place in Al-Baddawi between the two wings of the PFLP-GC, and that the members of the wing which opposes Ahmad Jibril had occupied the offices of the members who are loyal to the PFLP-GC command, as well as one of the training centers.

On another level, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], headed by Nayif Hawatimah, has denounced the meetings which took place between the Israeli defense minister and some Palestinian officials on the West Bank and Gaza strip. The DFLP considers these meetings to be a deviation from Palestinian national consensus.

The Fatah opposition wing also denounced the meetings, and said that they are part of the meetings which had taken place between the Palestinian deviationists and the Zionists — that the Palestinian figures which met with Arens are known for their connections with the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat's command, and that they only represent themselves. The opponents stressed that they will adopt the necessary measures to deter the deviationists in the occupied territories and outside them.

Two days ago, Moshe Arens met with Hikmat al-Masri, president of An-Najah University in Nabulus; Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj; and Khan Yunis Mayor Sulayman al-Astal.

PFLP Condemns Arens' Meeting With Palestinians

JN250644 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The PFLP issued a statement in Damascus yesterday in which it strongly condemned the recent meeting between Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens and three Palestinian personages from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. On Monday, Arens received Khan Yunis Mayor Sulayman al-Astal; Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj; and Hikmat al-Masri, president of An-Najah University of Nabulus. Arens received the Bethlehem mayor again on Tuesday.

The PFLP accused these three personages of attempting to exploit the difficulties of the PLO and the situation of the Palestinians in the occupied territory with the aim of establishing an alternative to the PLO. The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine has already condemned this meeting. However, no official PLO reaction to this meeting has been issued as yet.

IDF Soldiers Said Killed in Lebanon Attacks

JN241718 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1533 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] A large number of Zionist occupation soldiers were killed or wounded when a joint forces group attacked them with machineguns in the Al-Qulay'ah area, which is under the control of agent Sa'd Haddad's militias. A Zionist military vehicle was destroyed and its passengers were either killed or wounded when our revolutionaries set off explosive charges by remote control as a Zionist patrol was passing on the Sidon road.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Ministerial Council Holds Final Session

GF241518 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1445 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] At-Ta'if, 24 Aug (WAKH) — The GCC Ministerial Council today began its fifth [as received] and final session in the presence of the GCC foreign affairs and finance ministers. The discussion of the issues remaining on the agenda will be completed during this session. QNA noted that during this session, the conferees will discuss appointing "an important cadre" for military affairs to be associated with the GCC General Secretariat. It will also crystallize all issues discussed in the previous sessions, which will be included in the final statement expected to be issued after the conclusion of the final session.

To Strengthen Oman Militarily

JN241930 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in At-Ta'if 'Ali Hashim on 24 August — recorded]

[Excerpt] The atmosphere of the Iraqi-Iranian war has for 3 days loomed large in the GCC Ministerial Council's meetings in At-Ta'if. This council comprises the foreign ministers of the following GCC states: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, The UAE, and Oman. In view of the continuation of this war, which has exhausted much of the region's energies, it has been decided to continue efforts in order to establish peace and resume dialogue with Iran through the two-member committee which consists of Ash-Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of both foreign affairs and information, and Ash-Shaykh Rashid 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs.

Although the At-Ta'if conferees admit that such efforts will not produce any results in the near future, the GCC states have decided not to cut the string of dialogue with Tehran in the hope that something might be accomplished.

In addition to war, the foreign ministers' meetings, in which the finance and economy ministers took part, dealt with the Iranian threats to obstruct navigation in the Strait of Hormuz and prevent the marketing of Gulf oil. These threats were made by some Iranian officials in an attempt to prevent the Arab Gulf states from extending financial aid to Iraq.

Responsible sources in Oman said that these threats are serious, considering the fact that the oil route through the Strait of Hormuz lies within the Omani territorial waters. Therefore, Radio Monte Carlo has learned that the At-Ta'if conferees have decided to adopt two measures: First, to extend large amounts of financial aid to Oman to enable it to carry out its defensive projects in the Strait area. Most important among these projects are those on the construction of naval bases and a military airport, and the supply of the Omani Armed Forces with sophisticated minewsweepers, cruisers, and fighter planes which can destroy any Iranian sabotage attempt against the Strait. Second, to hold secret contacts with Iran to know more about these threats and to warn it against carrying them out because carrying out these threats will not only prevent the exportation of Gulf oil, but also end Iran's last financial source, which is represented in the oil that is exported from Khark Island and Bandar-e Khomeyni. Moreover, carrying out the threats will involve the region in an international conflict whose consequences cannot be predicted because the Western countries which buy the region's oil will not remain idle toward any harm inflicted on their interests.

Radio Monte Carlo has also learned that it has been decided to dispatch a high-ranking Gulf official — this may be GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah — to the big world capitals which are directly connected with the region in order to convey the GCC states' fear of an internationalization of the Gulf war, as Iran is seeking to do.

This is on the Gulf level. As for the general Arab level, it has been decided to support the Saudi initiatives to achieve Arab conciliations, particularly the Syrian-Palestinian conciliation, as a prelude to an Arab summit conference that will be held in Riyadh before the end of this year.

Regarding Lebanon, Bahraini Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah said that a unified Gulf initiative will be adopted to achieve national accord and prevent civil war once the Israelis carry out their plan on the partial withdrawal from the mountain area. At-Ta'if conference sources did not express optimism over the Gulf efforts on the Arab level, but said that the Gulf states are performing their duties and supporting the Saudi moves.

Session Ends, Statement Issued

LD242059 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if, 24 Aug (SPA) — The GCC Ministerial Council this evening concluded its eighth session, which went on for 3 days and was attended by the council's ministers of finance and economy. The foreign ministers held a lengthy 9-hour meeting, which was interrupted for lunch. A number of political issues concerning the Arab arena were discussed. Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah spoke at the end of the session expressing thanks and gratitude for the warm reception accorded to the Gulf ministers by His Majesty King Fahd and for the wise views that they heard from his majesty the king, which helped them and illuminated the road in reaching the resolutions which will take the good work among the GCC states a further step forward.

The following is the text of the press statement, which was read by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah:

The Ministerial Council held its eighth session at At-Ta'if in the period 22-24 August, 1983 with the participation of the ministers of finance and economy of the Council's member countries. The GCC reviewed the progress of the implementtion of the economic agreement that came into force in March, 1983. The Council expressed its satisfaction at the progress made in the five fields of coordinated activity: industry, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and contracts.

It also expressed satisfaction at the progress made in the implementation of the agreement with regard to the agreed vocations: medicine, accountancy, law and engineering including engineering — economic consultation, management, technical, industria l— and fishing bureaus for the promotion of economic activities, and the exploration of new sectors for the benefit of the peoples of the GCC countries.

The Council expressed its satisfaction at the positive steps taken toward the application of the unified customs tariff on import commodities from the GCC member countries and the abolition of tariffs on goods of GCC origin. The GCC noted the increase in the volume of trade among the GCC member countries as a result of this measure. The GCC ministers exchanged views on the best way for moving into the second stage in the implementation of the agreement and agreed that the Committee on Financial and Economic Cooperation should meet in Riyadh next October for this purpose.

The Council acquainted itself with the memorandums submitted by the secretariat general to deepen and unify attitudes among the GCC member countries, and adopted necessary measures to bolster coordination of stands among the member countries.

The Ministerial Council studied the Arab situation in all its aspects and affirmed its firm position with regard to the elimination of Arab differences and the discarding of division and the establishment of harmony and a favorable atmosphere to ensure the success of the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

The GCC studied the situation in the region in the light of recent developments and expressed its regret at the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran. It reiterated its determination to exert all efforts to put an end to this war.

The council acquainted itself with the development of cooperation in the field of defense and affirmed the importance of the steps taken in this regard in the interest of the GCC's objectives and the peace and security of the region.

The GCC hopes that the efforts being exerted for the safeguarding of the PLO unity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people will meet with success so that the Arab capabilities will be saved for confronting the enemy.

Affirming anew its steadfast position on the question of the preservation of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, the GCC appeals to all factions of the Lebanese people to work to realize their national unity.

Bahraini Minister Final Speech

GF241950 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Speech delivered by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign affairs minister, at the conclusion of the eighth session of the GCC Ministerial Council in At-Ta'if on 24 August — recorded]

[Text] As we conclude the eighth session of the GCC Ministerial Council, I have the honor to convey, in your name, to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz — may the Almighty protect him — my profound thanks and gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to us last night and for his sagacious views, which helped us and enlightened our path in the direction of reaching the resolutions that will give a push forward to the good work among the GCC countries.

I am also delighted to thank the government of his majesty for hosting this conference in this beautiful country and in the city of At-Ta'if in particular.

Brothers, I thank you for your high brotherly spirit and for the constructive effort you exerted for the service of the sons of this region, for ameliorating its conditions and for preserving it in order to continue the procession of progress and prosperity. May the Almighty grant you sucess. Thank you.

Bahraini Minister Details Meeting

LD242235 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2030 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] At-Ta'if, 24 Aug (SPA) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has described the Kingdom's role in clearing the Arab atmosphere as positive and constructive. He said that the Kingdom is playing a big role and undertaking effective moves in the Arab world, stating that the GCC states are behind this movement.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak stressed at a press conference before leaving At-Ta'if this evening that the council states are endeavoring to restore Arab solidarity and to prepare a suitable atmosphere for the convening of the next Arab summit.

He announced that the GCC Ministerial Council will hold a meeting in Doha on 1 November to make preparations for the fourth GCC conference. He explained that the Gulf summit will discuss a number of issues, including economic cooperation, which is considered one of the priorities. He added that during the summit the economic agreement will be developed by adding new clauses to consolidate economic relations.

The Bahraini foreign minister described the Omani proposals presented to the conference in connection with industries as positive and constructive and were taken into consideration. He said that financial assistance to Oman is proceeding according to the agreement reached and declared that the council has adopted resolutions to render assistance to the YAR and PDRY.

Replying to a question on navigation in the Arab Gulf region, the Bahraini foreign minister emphasized that the states of the region attach great importance to this question, as it is one of the vital issues for the council states.

He said that the joint environmental committee will meet shortly, adding that the states of the region are following this matter and are doing their best, with all their resources, to tackle the freedom of navigation and pollution in the region as soon as possible. He said that this issue was discussed at the Ministerial Council meeting and that contacts will continue to prevent pollution of the waters of the region and to ensure free navigation. He stressed

that any threat to navigation in the Arabian Gulf region is a threat to our pan-Arab interests, expressing his hope that navigation in the region will not be hindered. He said that we will do everything possible to prevent such dangers from arising. He stated that studies are underway to allow the export of oil from more than one place, so that oil will not be exported only from one terminal.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak stressed that the council states are working to end the Iraqi-Iranian war, which is not in the interests of either country. He explained that the council states are working through international organizations and through the mediation carried out by the GCC to end this war, and that it is endeavoring to end the war because this is the GCC's aim. He added that the council committee that visited the two countries is still in existence and that when the suitable time comes for making a move it will do so, because this issue is a priority.

With regard to Palestinian differences, the Bahraini foreign minister said that the council states are endeavoring positively and with all their capabilities to solve this question.

He affirmed that the GCC is not a bloc within the Arab community but that the council states are members of the Arab League: Any solution to these differences must be carried out within the framework of the Arab League.

He asserted the concern of the council states over Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and urged the parties concerned to put an end to the differences among them. He called for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Lebanese territories so that Lebanon may resume existence as an independent Arab country.

Regarding Egypt's return to the Arab ranks, he said that this subject was not discussed during the meetings.

Saudi Foreign Minister on Meeting

JN250934 Amman Sawt Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 25 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] At-ta'if — Exclusive to *Sawt Ash-Sha'b* — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has declared that Saudi Arabia will continue its efforts to solve Arab problems and prepare for the convocation of the Arab summit on time.

In a statement to *Sawt Ash-Sha'b* after the conclusion of the GCC Ministerial Council's meetings last night, Sa'ud al-Faysal said that the general Arab situation is disturbing and that nobody is satisfied with it. He said that this situation requires big efforts to revive Arab solidarity and achieve unity of positions, especially toward the Palestinian issue.

In his statement, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal denied that the Gulf countries' foreign ministers had discussed inviting Egypt to attend the Arab summit. He said that this is an Arab issue presented to the Arab League Council and that the Arab countries are the ones which decide what they deem fit in this regard.

In an exclusive statement to *Sawt Ash-Sha'b*, Omani Foreign Minister Yusuf al-'Alawi denied that Oman had presented any proposals on inviting Egypt to attend the coming Arab summit.

The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, the UAE, and Sultanate of Oman last night concluded in At-Ta'if meetings of their eighth ordinary session which lasted 3 days and in which the finance ministers participated.

BAHRAIN

Foreign, Finance Ministers Return From GCC Session

GF250800 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0545 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Manama, 24 Aug (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah returned to Manama this evening after chairing the meetings of the eighth session of the GCC Ministerial Council which concluded in At-Ta'if earlier this evening. Mr Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, Bahraini minister of finance and national economy, who also participated in the meetings returned with the Bahraini foreign minister.

Gains in Oil, Aluminium Output Reported

GF241105 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 24 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Bahrain's output of oil and aluminium showed solid gains last month, said Shaykh 'Isa ibn Abdallah Al Khalifah, undersecretary at the Ministry of Development and Industry.

He said the worst month this year had been January when prices of oil fell, but now the prices of both oil and aluminium were looking more promising.

Shaykh 'Isa said that Bahrain had produced 50 percent more aluminium in July than it had in the same month last year.

Prime Minister Receives Yugoslav Official

LD241537 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] His Highness Prince Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister, received Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Vice President Zvone Dragan in his office at 1000 this morning. The meeting was attended by Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq, minister of commerce and industry and deputy minister of state for cabinet affairs, and the Yugoslav ambassador to the State of Kuwait.

SFRY Official on Talks

LD241734 Kuwait KUNA in English 1605 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 24 (KUNA) — A wide range of topics were covered Wednesday in official talks between Yugoslavia and Kuwait.

The talks were headed on the Kuwaiti side by acting undersecretary of foreign affairs Khalid Muhammad al-Gha'far and the

Yugoslav Assistant Foreign Minister Tarik Ajanovic, who is accompanying the deputy premier Zvone Dragan on his current official visit to Kuwait.

In a statement to KUNA, Ajanovic said the talks centered on bilateral relations. Viewpoints, added Ajanovic, were identical as Kuwait and Yugoslavia are "two friendly states belonging to the non-aligned movement."

There was also agreement between the two sides in the exchanges on political and economic matters, the Yugoslav official noted.

On the political issues, he said, the Mideast question and the Iraq-Iran war were on top of the agenda together with plans for the forthcoming General Assembly debate at the United Nations.

On the economic level, Ajanovic said, the economic situation following the last UNCTAD conference of Belgrade was reviewed. The Yugoslav official described the talks as "fruitful".

Simultaneously the acting undersecretary of Kuwait's Foreign Ministry Khalid al-Gha'far stressed that the talks were "important" and described the discussions as "useful and successful" and covered the entire range of issues that are of mutual interest.

Al-Gha'far said the Yugoslavs lauded the warm reception accorded to them by his highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdullah as-Salim as-Sabah and other officials.

They were also satisfied with the recent visit of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to Belgrade, the Kuwaiti official pointed out.

The visiting delegation was entertained to a luncheon banquet hosted in their honor by the Minister of Trade, Industry and Acting Minister of State for the Cabinet Affairs Jasim al-Marzuq. The function was attended by a large number of high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials and the Yugoslav ambassador to Kuwait.

Yugoslav Vice President Departs

LD241542 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 24 Aug (KUNA) — Vice President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Mr Zvone Dragan left Kuwait after a 1-day visit.

During the visit, he met His Highness Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdullah as-Salim as-Sabah.

OMAN

Ministers Return From GCC Council Session

GF250904 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs, and Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, returned home from At-Ta'if this morning after heading the Sultanate delegation to the meetings of the GCC Ministerial Council which concluded its 3-day session yesterday evening.

Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, made a statement to radio and television correspondents in which he said: The session reviewed all the issues on its agenda and these were issues related to the economy and other fields. He said the ministerial session was successful and was able to confirm concepts and explanations in certain aspects that were the subject of discussion. He added that the session also reviewed current issues such as the problem of pollution in the Gulf waters and stressed the necessity of convening a meeting of the Gulf organization for preserving marine environment which is expected to meet in Kuwait within the next 2 weeks. He added that there are new ideas that will be proposed during this meeting in order to combat pollution and repair the damaged Iranian wells.

Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah also said that the Gulf countries will exert efforts in this regard in order to reach an agreement between Iraq and Iran on this problem. He added that there is a plan to prepare for the upcoming Arab summit conference and that the Gulf states will make a move in this regard.

As for the Iraqi-Iranian war, he said that the council reviewed the circumstances of this war and decided that it will concentrate at this stage on the means of repairing the damaged Nowruz wells and of combating the pollution in the Gulf waters.

QATAR

Delegation to GCC Session Returns Home

GF250812 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0600 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Doha, 24 Aug (WAKH) — Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari minister of finance and oil; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; and accompanying delegation, returned to Doha this evening after participating in the meetings of the GCC Ministerial Council.

Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari minister of finance and oil, stated upon his return that the session was dominated by a friendly and constructive atmosphere aimed at boosting Gulf action by pursuing the right path and by avoiding the obstacles that emerged as a result of implementation and application during the past 2 years.

He added that this joint session acquired special importance because it has come prior to the summit conference that will be held in Doha in November. He said this meeting will be followed by another complementary meeting of the ministers of finance and economy in October in order to finalize some matters that require additional discussion in order for the fourth summit conference to result in boosting Gulf cooperation by deepening and improving the march of joint action.

The Qatari minister of finance and oil stressed the importance of this session and the meetings to follow in Qatar's view. He added

that his country will exert all its efforts in order to bring about the successful implementation of the sublime principles initiated by the leaders of the GCC states and to develop collective action among these countries while asserting their Arab identity and Islamic faith.

UAE

Delegation to GCC Session Returns Home

GF250804 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0547 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 Aug (WAKH) — The UAE delegation to the meetings of the GCC Ministerial Council headed by Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Ahmad at-Tayir, minister of state for the affairs of finance and industry, returned to Abu Dhabi this evening.

Upon his arrival, Mr Rashid 'Abdallah said that the council's meetings were constructive and that they discussed the Arab situation in general and the situation in the Gulf region in particular. The council also discussed the unified economic agreement and the means to develop it by the addition of new items.

YAR

President Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

GF241759 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, today received a written message from his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan First September Revolution.

SABA' NEWS AGENCY learned that the message deals with bilateral relations and with issues of common interest.

Standing Committee Begins Fourth Session

GF242005 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The fourth session of the Standing Committee meetings began at the presidential palace at 0930 this morning under chairmanship of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, secretary general of the General People's Congress and chairman of the committee. He opened the work of this session with an address in which he expressed joy for the convening of this session today, which coincides with the first anniversary of the convening of the General People's Congress on 24 August last year.

The brother president secretary general noted the achievements of the Standing Committee during the past period.

The brother commander secretary general of the General People's Congress talked about the results of the Yemeni Council meetings and said: You heard and read the joint communique issued by the meetings of the council and the minutes of the meetings of the ministerial council under the chairmanship of Brothers 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, and 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau in the southern part of the homeland. You all know that the formation of the Yemeni Council was based on the proposition of the northern part during our visit to Aden when we presented the project of establishing the Yemeni Council. Thus, the formation of this council was decided upon and it was agreed to hold its first session in San'a'. During the past few days San'a' embraced this meeting and its results were good. It included an intensive discussion on the unification steps to be adopted and the strengthening of security and stability of the two parts of homeland. We found a wholehearted response from the brothers in the southern part of the homeland, particularly Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. We concentrated on discussing the points that were hindering the freedom of travel of the citizens between the two parts. We established the steps to eliminate them. We hope that these steps will be implemented. Regarding the joint establishments and companies which were established between the two parts, the discussion concentrated on the means to fulfill the targets of these establishments and companies and implement them practically.

Following that, the brother president commander secretary general of the General People's Council opened the first session in the name of God and people and requested the secretary of the Standing Committee to read the minutes of the meeting of the third session. He read the report of the secretary general of the General People's Congress presented to the fourth periodic session of the Standing Committee.

The report outlined the achievements during the past year in the organizational field, in internal and external political activity, in foreign relations, and in the field of emigrants.

The report presented by the brother president commander secretary general of the General People's Congress noted the care given by the leadership to the Yemeni emigrant, which was represented in the formation of a committee under the chairmanship of the brother prime minister and member of the Standing Committee to engage in discussion of the issues and problems of the emigrants. Moreover, a General People's Congress delegation will meet with brother emigrants abroad to understand their problems and link them with the domestic realities of their homeland and what democratic developments and security and stability it is witnessing during the era of the national charter.

The committee discussed the special document regarding the social justice concept in the national charter. The committee members unanimously approved it after an intensive discussion and a number of suggestions presented by the members were added to it. The brother president the concluded the meeting. The committee will resume its work tomorrow morning.

Abu Ghazalah Comments on Bright Star Maneuvers

NC241626 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, 24 Aug (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, stressed that the maneuvers currently being conducted are merely training excercises by U.S. and Egyptian forces and do not constitute a permanent presence for these forces in Egypt. He asserted that these forces will return to their country.

At a news conference held with General Kingston, commander of the American RDF, Abu Ghazalah said that there are no forces of any big powers on our territory. We and the Americans are friends and perform joint training, and that is all.

Abu Ghazalah affirmed that no obstacles or problems arose during the joint maneuvers. He said there are no problems but solutions and as long as there are solutions, there are no problems.

Asked whether if the joint forces gained anything new from the Bright Star-83 maneuvers, Abu Ghazalah said: You know that as time goes by we learn new lessons and benefit from them. We also make mistakes and try to avoid them whenever possible. With time we acquire experience, skill, and more planning ability.

Asked whether it will be possible to conduct such maneuvers next year or the year after, Abu Ghazalah said: Yes, we have a great deal of experience and useful lessons. We are friends and must cooperate to make our forces better trained and more skilled to perform their tasks.

Abu Ghazalah further said that all the maneuvers we conduct with the U.S. side benefit us a great deal because of the short period of the U.S. arming of the Egyptian Armed Forces. We benefit from these maneuvers because of the new methods of using [the equipment]. He said that we also benefit from advanced U.S. tactics, particularly small[-unit] tactics, which develop the Egyptian Armed Forces.

Abu Ghazalah said that the timing of these maneuvers is in keeping with the dates that we fixed in advance for the usual exercises of our Armed Forces. He pointed out that the current maneuvers were planed in 1981 and that Egypt set the time for conducting the current maneuvers. This shows Egypt's will in accepting or rejecting anything as well as its freedom from any domination.

Abu Ghazalah said that the current visit to Egypt by the U.S. secretary of the army is within the framework of purely protocol visits between the two countries. He said that a U.S. delegation will arrive in Cairo on 26 August to discuss certain U.S. aid to Egypt. He pointed out that relations between Egypt and the United States are strong and excellent.

Asked about the presence of any sensitivity in publicizing these maneuvers, Abu Ghazalah said no and affirmed that there is no sensitivity in announcing these maneuvers. He said: I saw the maneuvers today with General Kingston and a number of senior commanders.

No Israeli Officers Participating in Maneuvers

NC241441 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1322 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 24 Aug (MENA) — An official Egyptian source today denied reports by the Libyan JAMAHARIYAH NEWS AGENCY today that some Israeli officers have participated — in the capacity as observers — in the joint U.S. military maneuvers now taking place in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Oman. The egyptian source described the reports as mere fabrications, which are completely untrue. The source added that the reports are nothing but a commotion stirred up by the Libyan news agency and one of the lies which the agency disseminates daily.

Al-Baz Views U.S. Policy, Middle East Scene

PM241600 Cairo Akhbar al-Yawm in Arabic 20 Aug 83 p 5

[Interview with Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of Foreign Ministry and drector of Presidential Office for Political Affairs, by Sana' as-Sa'id in Cairo — date not specified]

[Excerpts] Question: What is the real explanation for the exclusion of the Soviet Union from the peace process?

Answer: We are absolutely not seeking its exclusion or the exclusion of any country interested in the achievement of peace and capable of contributing to this end. The Soviet Union is a superpower and is present in the area both directly and indirectly. Therefore, it is unrealistic for any state to think of considering the exclusion of the Soviet Union. This is in addition to the fact that Egypt has no interest in excluding the Soviet Union but believes that it is up to the Soviet Union to gain its role, not to wait for this role to be given to it by another country. It does not need any Arab party or the United States to give it a role. It can gain this role through active practice, on the basis of the importance it attaches to the situation in the Middle East, and by virtue of the general relations and current dealings between itself and the United States. Therefore, if the Soviet Union wants to play an active role, the way is open for it to address the United States in this regard, not in order to obtain its permission but to persuade it that it is a basic party in the peace process and that it gives priority to the question of peace in the Middle East among the issues subject to dialogue between East and West.

Question: The parties in the Middle East, headed by Egypt, do not encourage the Soviet Union to take such steps for various reasons, including the fact that they are heart and soul with the United States.

Answer: This is not true. Israel is probably the only exception. In fact today we have heard that Israel is trying to establish contact with the Soviet Union. Statements have been made by Israeli officials indicating that Israel is planning not to exclude the Soviet Union finally from the peace process. With respect to the Arab parties, they are not seeking to exclude the Soviet Union. After As-Sadat's initiative and his visit to Jerusalem, the first thing Egypt did was to call for the resumption of the Geneva conference, and it sent invitations to the two superpowers to attend and chair the conference. But it was the Soviet Union that failed to attend, and since then it has talked in generalities about

the peace process and the convening of an international conference. There is a lack of a systematic, constant, and continuing Soviet move by which the Soviet Union can prove that it actually wants to participate in the achievement of just and comprehensive peace. Perhaps there is a need for the Soviet Union to declare in greater detail its attitude toward the outstanding problems, particularly the Palestinian problem in all its aspects, the question of settlements, and the problem of security, as well as to say how the Soviet Union can provide guarantees with regard to security and enter into dialogue regarding it with the parties concerned.

Question: In view of current events, the failure of Reagan's initiative, and the futility of McFarlane's mission, is it possible for the international peace conference for which the Soviet Union has called more than once to be a natural alternative way of seeking a solution for the Middle East problem?

Answer: I do not think that we can jump to an international peace conference in the present circumstances, because the situation in the area, whether with regard to the situation in the occupied territory in the West Bank and Gaza, the absence of a unified Arab stand by the parties directly concerned with the conflict, or the lack of general Arab support in the wider sense — I say that in the present conditions it is actually difficult to suddenly jump to the stage of convening an international conference without going back to a primary stage in which there is a tangible change in the occupied Arab territories which could be the beginning in liquidating Israeli occupation and removing Israel's domination of the West Bank and Gaza. After that the convening of an international conference in which all the parties concerned participate will become possible, in which case it will be natural for the Soviet Union to participate in it.

Question: If you are awaiting the liquidation of Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza, you might wait indefinitely because, in light of the fact that the United States is exclusively dealing with the situation in the area, the situation in the occupied territories will change, but only in favor of Israel. There is no better evidence of this than the fact that a new settlement movement is being implemented and legitimized in the West Bank.

Answer: There is a misconception that the big powers can determine the course of events and that the countries of the area must cooperate with them and follow them in whatever they decide. The proponents of any cause must proceed from the premise that the matter is in their hands, not in others' hands, and that matters should not be left to actions of the big powers or to bargains between particular states. The fundamental issue is to utilize the will of the parties that are interested in resolving the conflict by proposing to the international community a particular move to setle the problem. The basic thing here is not the United States, the Soviet Union, or the Security Council. If it were so, the problem would have been resolved long ago, for the two superpowers have often agreed on a particular formula to settle a problem, yet the problem has never been solved.

Question: How can the prevailing situation be changed, particularly with regard to the settlement movement and the Judaization of the occupied Arab lands and in view of the call to exploit the present period preceding the U.S. elections in order to implement a large-scale and comprehensive colonization program in the West Bank?

Answer: The Palestinians should reject annexation and the policy of settlement. This should be done not only through demonstrations or expressions of rejection but also through steps on our part to confront Israel with its responsibilities not only in the international arena, by obtaining resolutions, but also by a clear Arab peace plan that does not hide behind generalities, a plan that can be put to Israeli society in order to generate the potential pressure inside it which could push things toward a solution. First of all the Israelis must realize that the Arabs absolutely reject the policy of settlement, and that this policy will be of no avail in the future. They must also realize that the Arabs have the capability to change this reality and that what is important in this capability to change this reality is that they should know that the Palestinian people have the desire to live side by side with the Israelis. If this point were to become clear in the minds of the Israelis, it would generate a strong reaction which might come late, but we still need it. In such circumstances every Israeli will realize that the Palestinian people want a just peace with him based on mutual respect for legitimate rights.

Question: While the Arab parties are unable to devote their efforts to their cause and the area is in a state of disarray, we find that Israel is the only side that is exploiting all potentials to serve its interests. This is because there is a superpower, the United States, which is supporting it and paving the way for it to achieve everything it wants in the area. There is no better evidence of this than the U.S. veto of the recent Security Council draft resolution condemning the settlements, which coincided with the sending of McFarlane to the area.

Answer: The continued U.S. support for Israel and its intensification on many occasions, as well as the use of the veto, absolutely cannot paralyze the Arabs' movement. On the contrary, they should increase the Arab countries' collective responsibilities to bring pressure to bear on the United States in order to change this behavior. The U.S. veto absolutely does not undermine the legitimacy of our stand or the legality of the Arab rights. Many resolutions have been issued by the Security Council and the General Assembly, yet they have neither added to nor subtracted from the issue.

Question: But is it compatible with the full partner's role in the peace process for the U.S. Administration to hasten, through the veto, to recognize that the settlements are a fait accompli that cannot be changed?

Answer: It is regrettable that the United States should use the right of veto. We deplore this and insist on changing it. We believe that it is the duty of the United States to vote within the framework of the principles and basis of justice and for whatever brings us closer to a settlement. The use of the veto and the show of support for Israel, whether right or wrong, absolutely does not serve the cause of peace and further complicates the problem. It could encourage Israel to be more intransigent and obstinate. But this should not justify our remaining impassive. Otherwise, we would be handing over the keys of the solution to others, in which case we cannot ask them to act in accordance with a specific

method because then they would be defining for themselves the course of such action and the principles governing it. We do not expect a U.S. stand that presents us our rights on a silver platter. All we want is a U.S. stand that understands Arab rights. So we must take the initiative.

Question: The U.S. attitude toward the question of settlements shows its real intentions toward the area. It also shows that McFarlane's mission is only meant to keep the situation under control for a while and merely to give a semblance of momentum to the U.S. move. Under the circumstances, what do you demand that the United States do in order to show its sincerity?

Answer: We believe it is the duty of the United States to once again adopt a firm stand toward the question of settlements. This is a basic issue because we do not accept this dilution and retreat in the U.S. attitude toward it, nor the talk about the settlements not being illegal, nor the toning down of opposition to them.

Question: From the U.S. Administration's viewpoint, the call to dismantle the settlements is impractical.

Answer: The new U.S. stand is self-contradictory. While on the one hand it says that the settlements are an obstacle to peace, on the other it says that it is impractical to dismantle the existing ones. We here say that the settlements are illegal and all legal procedures provide that the building of settlements is illegal and illegitimate. They are not based on general international law, the provisions of the Geneva agreements, or the UN resolutions, which are based on the principles and objectives of the UN Charter. Moreover, the establishment of settlements within this illegal framework makes them illegal at any time. The United States cannot condemn the new settlements and at the same time say that it is impossible to dismantle the old ones. This is a clear contradiction. The settlements are illegal and Israel must stop any settlement activities.

Question: Does this mean you are dissatisfied and displeased with the present U.S. stand?

Answer: There is another fallacy in the U.S. stand. The United States says the settlements are not legal, which means they are illegal. It then says that there should be no new settlement activities but that existing settlements should not be removed. This contradiction enables Israel to scorn the whole thing and go on building as many settlements as it likes.

For this reason I say that in order for the situation not to become a fait accompli the United States is called upon to adopt a firm attitude toward the settlements.

Question: Following the disarray within the PLO, is the United States called upon to do anything toward the Palestinian problem today?

Answer: It is called upon not to shelve the Palestinian problem. Therefore, the belief that attention should be paid to the Lebanese problem and that the Palestinian problem can wait is mistaken and dangerous logic, because we have learned from the lessons of the past that every postponement causes it to explode and further complicates it. If some people in the United States or elsewhere believe that weakening the PLO will be a positive element in the situation, this is a mistaken idea, because if the PLO becomes weak the result will be that the Palestinians will be inclined not toward peace but rather toward more extremism, dispersion, and an inability to act which in itself will be an obstacle to peace.

Question: What about the Israeli measures in the occupied territories?

Answer: The United States is called upon to use all possible U.S. leverage with Israel to make it realize that it should stop the measures it is adopting in the West Bank and Gaza.

Israel is perpetrating many things today. There are the methods it is resorting to in Hebron and there is the talk of expelling Arabs from certain areas in Hebron so that Israelis can inhabit them. This concept could be acceptable on only one condition: if Israel agrees to reverse the situation, that is, to open the door for the return of the Palestinians to the areas from which they were expelled in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Acre, and all the Israeli towns. Only then will it be logical for it to demand the return of Jews to the quarter in which they lived previously. What is justifiable for one party can only be justifiable for the other. We must use the same yardstick, particularly since we do not object to Jewish presence in Hebron. We consider the Jews cousins living among us. If the Jews left Hebron in 1929 and Israel believes it is its right to open the door to them in order to reestablish a Jewish presence in Hebron, the same right should first be guaranteed for the Arabs who left their areas in 1948 and 1949 or later. Those people should return to their country and should have an equal right, no more and no less.

Question: On the Lebanese level, what is happening there now is caused by the indecisive U.S. policy over the past few months. There is no better evidence of this than the U.S. welcome of Israel's decision to redploy its forces, despite the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon to which this has led.

Answer: The United States is called upon to seek to remove the Israeli occupation from Lebanon and to ensure a specific timetable for total Israeli withdrawal.

Question: Israel is not prepared to adhere to a timetable because this would restirct its freedom to maneuver in the future.

Answer: The United States should not stop asking Israel to adopt a certain stand simply because Israel refuses to do so. The matter should not be left to Israel. The matter involves many parties and interests other than Israel's. Also the other parties have views different from those of Israel. There should be no retreat in the U.S. stand because the United States has considerations of interests in the area. We are not guardians or protectors of U.S. interests. But we would like to remind them that they have a responsibility — and it is our duty to draw their attention to this responsibility — which is to seek to get Israel out of Lebanon so that the situation dows not develop into a de facto partitioning of Lebanon. What is happening in Lebanon now should not continue. We can see what is happening. The fighting between the militias and attempts to rekindle sectarianism must end.

Question: This requires a new initiative, particularly since U.S. diplomacy has lost momentum since Syria objected to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Answer: It is not a question of the need for a new initiative. What we need is a clear Arab stand on certain principles so that what is said in the Arab capitals is the same. The general outlines of Arab thinking should be the same, although we may differ on methods.

Question: When McFarlane came to the area he said that he was seeking a separation between the Syrian forces and the Israli forces. What is your opinion?

Answer: We are against the concept of separation of forces. What is important is not the separation of forces but the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, and this can come about only through a specific Israeli commitment to total withdrawal according to a timetable. When this is done it will not be difficult, in our estimation, for the Arab side to come to an agreement on a formula whereby the Syrian forces will withdraw from Lebanon.

Question: In early August Shultz said that changes in the U.S. Administration did not mean a new trend in the U.S. policy in the area, which he described as clear and frank. What is your evaluation of these changes, which were coupled with an extreme rightist view and a strong anti-Soviet mood?

The question is: Could ths affect the course of U.S. policy in the Middle East?

Answer: I do not think that the changes in individuals that recently took place in the U.S. Administration reflect any ideological change. Let us take, for example, the appointment of a new U.S. envoy. The envoys appointed by the U.S. Administration to carry out specific tasks in the Middle East are senior officials. They are not politicians. Their task is primarily executive, and therefore they are not policy planners or decision-makers.

Question: McFarlane is regarded as more an aide of National Security Adviser William Clark than of Shultz. The changes in the administration have reflected an upgrading of Clark, who harps on Reagan's tune of resisting the Soviets and confronting communist sabotage.

Answer: The belief that the national security adviser is more of a hardliner than the State Department is wrong. The U.S. Administration generally pursues a specific course. Matters in the big powers are not so haphazard that they are influenced by this or that individual.

Question: But could these changes have any impact on the U.S. attitude toward the Middle East, particularly since priority seems once again to be given to the Soviet threat and the need to confront it.

Answer: Some people might have the impression that there is a change and that the United States is adopting a more hardline attitude toward certain issues. But all these phenomena do not concern us because our policy is independent from the United States, the Soviet Union, and others. We do not shape or plan our policy in accordance with changes that occur there as long as we are not part of the strategy of either country. What concerns us here also concerns any Third World country. We are anxious to ease world tension, we object to foreign interference, and we call for gradual disarmament so that peace and stability can prevail throughout the world. The fact that the United States or the Soviet Union on certain occasions resorts to intervention, as is happening now in some parts of the world, is a regrettable and negative phenomenon. We believe that resisting it is up to the countries of the area. It is not only the will of the superpowers that counts. They cannot exclusively decide the course of events while our role — that of the Third World countries — remains confined to protesting, watching, condemning, supporting, and welcoming.

Question: Egypt is not adhering to this view and might be looked upon as preparing the ground for and facilitating interference by the United States by allowing it to hold maneuvers on its own territory.

Answer: We do not interfere or encourage interference. We do not look upon the joint maneuvers as being within the framework of U.S. or Western strategy, or as being directed against any state. The purpose of the maneuvers is to improve our Armed Forces' combat efficiency and standard of training by giving them the opportunity of joint training with elements highly trained in the use of sophisticated weapons.

Question: Egypt is being accused of playing the tune of military strength and promoting the diplomacy of maneuvers and warships in the area.

Answer: This is absolutely untrue, so long as we do not allow the joint training to be used for other purposes. This is a basic principle. Any joint training and any equipment in this training cannot be used for other purposes.

Question: U.S. defense officials constantly reiterate that Libya's aim is to penetrate Sudan in view of the subsequent pressure that this will bring to bear on Egypt. What is your opinion of the claim that Al-Qadhdhafi is planning to topple the two pro-Western regimes in the area, that is, Egypt and Sudan?

Answer: The Libyan Government is unfortunately indulging in adventures which sometimes take the form of a desire to achieve immediate unity with one of the countries in the area. Libya has tried this adventure with countries neighboring it and distant from it. Such adventures sometimes involve the use of military force or the use of sabotage. We believe that this policy does not serve the Libyan people and certainly does not serve the Libyan regime.

Question: But what Libya is doing now is causing concern to everybody, as well as to Egypt and Sudan, in view of what is being said about Al-Qadhdhafi's desire to establish an African bloc under Libyan hegemony.

Answer: What the Libyan regime is doing now is a passing matter which we do not think will change our strategic view of

things. It is only natural for relations between us and Sudan to be organic relations because they link together twins standing in the same trench facing all situations, be they military, diplomatic, or political. Egyptian and Sudanese interests are identical. And we do not think the Libyan regime is capable of threatening the security of both countries, although from time to time it indulges in actions which we see as annoying, actions which we and our Sudanese brothers believe we should resist.

Question: Egypt is colluding with the United States in tightening the circle of terror [rahbah] around the Soviet Union, thereby escalating the cold war. This is contrary to statements by Egyptian officials that Egypt is not excluding the Soviet Union from the peace process.

Nswer: We do not collude with anybody. We are not part of U.S. strategy or policy. We are part of an Egyptian strategy for the Arab area and the Middle East, as well as for this part of Africa. We have an independent will and freedom of choice, and we do not tie ourselves to others. Our interests might agree or disagree with the interests of others. We always try to widen the circle of cooperation and agree on the interests of all parties without exception. Our attitude toward this or that country depends on the behavior of that country toward us and on how far, in action and not in words, that country is sincerely willing to act in a particular situation.

Ash-Sharif Makes Statement on Cabinet Meeting

NC241506 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Statement by Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif on 24 August — recorded]

[Excerpt] The Cabinet discussed foreign policy at the beginning of its meeting today. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali reviewed Egypt's foreign policy. He spoke about the Palestinian and Lebanese problems and Egypt's efforts vis-a-vis these issues as well as Egypt's position on the Chadian problem.

Regarding the Lebanese problem, the Cabinet reviewed the complications of this problem as a result of foreign interference, the conflict among the PLO factions, the internal disputes in the Lebanese front, and the Syrian stand on the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement as well as the U.S. stand on this issue. Regarding Egypt's position, Egypt does not accept partial Israeli withdrawal. Partial withdrawal must be within the framework of a timetable and linked with the Lebanese Army's ability to keep order and secure the Lebanese borders. Egypt adheres to the need for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and for strengthening the legitimate Lebanese Government. Egypt stresses that the Israeli withdrawal must not be linked to the Syrian withdrawal or vice versa.

'Ali also discussed the major Egyptian moves to stimulate the Arab world to reach an agreement to safeguard the Arab interests, solve the Lebanese problem, and protect the Palestinian interests and cause. All followed the messages President Husni Mubarak sent to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn through [Economy] Minister Mustafa as-Sa'id and the messages to the Jordanian and Lebanese heads of state conveyed by Dr Usamah al-Baz. In its moves, Egypt does not link the Lebanese and Palestinain issues. Egypt emphasizes that the Palestinian issue remains the crux of the conflict in the Middle East. Egypt stresses the need for moves toward a comprehensive solution and asserts that Israel must stop its practices in the West Bank and halt settlements. Egypt stresses the need for the PLO to establish a government-in-exile to safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the [Gaza] Strip.

After that, the Cabinet reviewed domestic policy. Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha expounded on the domestic policy and situation. He elaborated on the internal security situation and the security organs' performance to achieve stability and secure the internal front and Egyptian citizens. Certainly, the establishment of security and stability is a basic factor for the achievement and success of the development plan.

AFP: Neo-Wafd Leader Demands Free Elections

NC241406 Paris AFP in English 1338 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, Aug. 24 (AFP) — An opposition leader who is technically banned from political activities has demanded that President Husni Mubarak end the state of emergency here and organize free elections. In his first public speech in five years, Siraj ad-Din, 75, the leader of the "Neo-Al-Wafd" Party, asked Tuesday that Mr. Mubarak "complete his march toward democracy."

Mr. ad-Din, who praised Mr. Mubarak for his actions so far, was making his first speech since 1978, when the president at the time, Anwar as-Sadat, banned him from participating in politics. Mr. ad-Din had been accused of "corrupting political life" while a minister in the monarchy, which was overthrown in July 1952. Mr as-Sadat ordered him imprisoned in September 1981.

In his speech, delivered at a Cairo high school before an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 people commemorating the deaths of two early Al-Wafd leaders, he also asked Mr. Mubarak to resign his membership in the ruling National Democratic Party. This, he said, would permit him to become the "president of all" Egyptians.

Court Resumes Trial of Al-Jihad Defendants

NC241710 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 24 Aug (MENA) — The State Supreme Security Court resumed its session today under the chairmanship of the court chief councellor 'Abd al-Ghaffar Muhammad Ahmad to try the defendants in the case of the Al-Jihad Organization. The court heard the litigation of lawyer 'Abd al-Halim Mandur. At the end of the session, the court decided to adjourn the case until 27 August to hear the defense litigation. During his statement on the general aspect of the case, Dr Mandur reviewed the acts and crimes attributed to the defendants in light of the bill of indictment lodged against them by the State Supreme Security Prosecution.

Communique on 23-24 August War Operations

JN241640 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Communique No 1,196 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 24 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our heroic naval, air, and ground forces, which valiantly fought the Khomeyniite aggressors and scored splendid epics in defending great Iraq, will remain the long and strong arm which protects our lands, skies, and waters and inflicts the heaviest losses on the criminal enemy and its forces. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. This morning several enemy naval targets were discovered north of the Iran's Khark Island heading west toward the Khowr-e Musa waterway en route to Bandar-e Khomeyni. Our naval units and capable fighter planes confronted and attacked these vaval targets according to a successful and well-coordinated plan, dealing them strong and effective blows and hitting them accurately and directly. At 0800 and 0802 today our forces managed to destroy four large naval targets. The rest of the targets fled in panic and in a state of confusion and perplexity, leaving the four destroyed targets in flames. Our forward observation posts heard loud explosions in the area where the enemy targets where destroyed. The enemy desperately tried to save what was left of its hit targets, but all its attempts were dommed to failure. All our naval units and fighter planes returned safely to base, praise be to God. At 0900 today, and as a result of its large losses and shocking defeats, the enemy sent a fighter plane to raid the deep water harbor. Our antiaircraft defenses intercepted it and managed to hit and shoot it down. It was seen falling in flames and was swallowed up by the Arab Gulf waters.

2. Our forward units in the central sector of the battlefield opened fire on an enemy concentration opposite their positions, killing seven and destroying one vehicle, one infantry position, and one hardware stockpile.

3. Our helicopter gunships today carried out concentrated raids and dealt effective blows to enemy positions and troop concentrations in the northern sector of the battlefield, destroying some enemy vehicles and troop concentrations. All our bold helicopter gunships returned safely to base.

4. Three were killed and one hardware stockpile destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

5. One excavator, one infantry position, and one hardware stockpile were destroyed east of Basra.

6. One observation post was destroyed and one serviceable 106-mm gun was found in the Maysan sector.

7. Today the criminal Khomeyniite clique shelled Basra and Mandali and their suburbs and Ash-Shihabi, causing damage to civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 August 1983

Spokesman Quoted

JN241152 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Aug (INA) — Iraqi naval and Air Force units today destoryed four large Iranian naval targets north of the Iranian island of Khark and Iraqi air defenses shot wown an Iranian fighter aircraft. This was announced by a military spokesman to INA who added that the four vessels were set ablaze and sank in the Arab Gulf. He pointed out that forward Iraqi observation posts heard explosions from the destroyed Iranian targets and observed unsuccessful attempts to salvage what remained of them.

The spokesman explained that this morning an Iraqi naval force sighted several Iranian naval targets north of the Iranian island of Khark while sailing westward toward the Khowr-e Musa canal to enter Khomyeni Port. The spokesman said that Iraqi naval units and fighter aircraft intercepted these vessels according to a well-coordinated plan. They attacked the targets fiercely, scoring direct and effective hits. He added that four of the tagrets were completely destroyed while others fled from the Iraqi blows.

The spokesman said that following this incident an Iranian fighter aircraft tried to raid the Iraqi port of 'Amiq in Gulf waters but that Iraqi air defenses intercepted the aircraft and shot it down. It was seen falling ablaze into the Gulf waters. The spokesman stressed that all Iraqi naval units and fighter aircraft returned safely to base.

ATH-THAWRAH Columnist on Relations With USSR

JN241350 Baghdad Ath-Thawrah in Arabic 14 Aug 83 p 3

[From "Studies" column by Sabah Salman: "Iraq's International Relations, Are They Strategic Alliances or a Meeting of Strategies!?"]

[Text] He began his letter with one word and many exclamation marks. He began it by saying: What a surprise....!!!! The following paragraph in your article dated 2 July 1983 drew my attention: "The independence of Iraq's international relationships is based on the convergence of strategies and not on strategic alliances, irrespective of the degree of friendship and the strength of the international relationship."

Let me tell you that this definition of yours is neither accurate nor successful. The expression "strategic alliance" has been used in statements made by officials and in articles published in wake of the treaty of frinedship and cooperation to describe Iraq's relationship with the USSR. Is it a retraction or a play on words with the purpose of achieving what one wants to achieve, or what...!!??

I am waiting for an answer, but I believe that the wait will be long, without any explanation or benefit and may not even come at all..!!

When I received the letter my mind was busy searching for a subject to write about and the letter provided me with one. It gave me the opportunity to write about ideas and about a viewpoint

which you superficially dealt with in the referent article. The big question was: What is the correct description of the trend of Iraq's relations with other countries, no matter how good or developed these relations may be? Is the trend one of converging strategies or one of strategic alliance?

In important and delicate political concepts, accuracy is very important to eliminate ambiguities and doubts and to put an end to interpretations. With respect to such concepts, the expression carries weight, and every word and letter has meaning. That's why clarity is vital to express the essence of what is intended and the definite stand so as to overcome any confusion in one's thoughts and avoid any digression or providing meanings to expressions that are far from their purport. That's why accuracy is a principled and political necessity and a sign of wisdom that will close the doors to any ill winds, particularly when a concept has weaknesses and is innacurately defined. Therefore, accuracy is necessary here because it expresses a principled clarity that develops the ideological concept, its firm dictates, and its entrenched strategic position, and is a sign of the genuine political course, which is far from the political fluctuations and unstable stands that are adopted in response to tactical reasons and political opportunism.

Inaccuracy in defining what is politically intended from an expression, slogan, or concept from the beginning will make it possible for anyone who seeks to fish in troubled waters to do so. It also enables results to be deduced according to one's desire so that they can be interpreted later as deserting past allies or turning the tables on their friendship.

In light of all this, what does the concept of strategic alliance and convergence of strategies mean in international relations?

According to my interpretation, strategic alliance is an alliance of world powers which have a general and common view of vital and crucial issues and which have historical aspirations to major and principal objectives. It does not reflect a pattern for an internationally subservient relationship but is a unification of political choices and stands in one front through various trenches and not through their presence in the same trench. Alliance here differs from complete merger into a definite international camp or one specific world bloc because it leads to a relationship of alliance of a strategic nature which is not the same as that of an international part to the Warsaw Pact or the NATO alliance.

I believe that a convergence of strategies means a balance of strategic concepts in evaluating certain stages and objectives and agreeing on reciprocal, legitimate interests for all parties on a principled basis far from tactical calculations or international opportunism.

How can we correctly define Iraq's international course and relations with other countries, no matter how advanced and close these relations are? Do these relations constitute a strategic alliance or a convergence of strategies?

Iraq's independent policy is aimed at "establishing balanced international relations" with the various forces in the world closely linked to national and pan-Arab [al-qawmyiah] interests, because failure to realize this will, in the final analysis, put the country concerned in the orbit of a superpower or of a certain group of countries.

Therefore, the convergence of strategies expresses the advanced type of internaitonal relations Iraq has with other friendly countries and is the most accurate expression of the objective, principled, and political reality.

Does this accurate definition constitute a retreat from Iraq's method in its international policy and its relations with its friends, or is it a play on words with the purpose of making an international shift or change ...?

Iraq does not like to play international political games. This is not because it cannot master the art and rules of the international game, but because it does not approve of such behavior, which it views as Machiavellian policy, international opportunism, and immorality in international dealings.

Iraq's determination not to change its international method is not the result of any concern about other countries' interests and feelings as much as to its principled concern about fundamentals, which cannot be abandoned or relinquished under any circumstances and conditions.

In its international stands, Iraq does not base its policy on action and reaction in accordance with superficial and emotional views of international issues, but understands events deeply and with a high sense of responsibility and behaves according to the required wisdom. It als treats deliberate hostility in the same manner as dictated by need an dinterests.

The term "convergence of strategies," which describes this method more accurately and deeply, expresses its essence and implications. It is no shame to say that describing this method by the term "strategic alliance" lacks sufficient accuracy and the required clarity. Referring to this principled, objective, and political reality is not an attempt to forego our international relations, which serve our national and pan-Arab interests, or a means to prepare people for a certain deliberate shift, or to create the right atmosphere for a certain required change.

Therefore, I believe that the method of the convergence of strategies, rather than strategic alliance, is the more correct in clarifying the nature of Iraqi-USSR relations. Is this a departure from friendship between Iraq and the Soviet Union?

Iraqi-USSR friendship is a principled response to mutual interests. According to our viewpoint, it avoids tactical estimations and opportunistic games in international policy. We do not use the Soviet card to achieve cheap political gains, and we do not ignore that card for mean purposes or to get closer to the U.S. card. We do not like to play with other people's cards, whether they are red or yellow.

Therefore, Iraq' removing its friendship with the Soviet Union from the international game table makes us say with all clarity that our friendship with Moscow does not necessarily mean there should be an identity of viewpoints or that there should be no disagreement or different viewpoints. It also does not prevent us from pointing out the issues on which we differ, because our

understanding of international friendship does not cancel Iraq's independent method or prejudice our national diecionmaking. The Soviet Union is not far from these concepts and, as a friend, we are concerned about emphasizing them.

The Soviet Union is a superpower and one of the two greatest countries in the world. It is also the leader of an international bloc — the communist camp. It is furthermore an advocate of an international strategy which it wants to spread all over the world. Therefore, the revolution it is seeking is an international one.

Iraq is an independent state with a pan-Arab strategy whose field is the map of the Arab homeland. It also believes that its independent decisionmaking and its neutrality are the best means to emphasize its national and international personality. Therefore, the revolution being sought by Iraq is a pan-Arab one.

The other delicate question is: What is the nature of the relationship between the Arab revolution and the international revolution?

Regarding the international revolution, I would like to draw attention to two important issues:

There are people who view the international revolution as a universal proletarian revolution, and consequently, a revolution that wants to end the capitalist system and set up in its place a communist state or an international communist society.

On the other hand, some people view this universal revolution as a humanitarian cultural revolution that wants to establish the world community on correct relations and create international entitites that express people's destinies and options in the forms which they deem suitable for their national states, away from international intereference, domination, and tutelage.

In the universal proletarian revolution, there is a specific ideology — Marxist-Leninist ideology — as well as a specific system: the communist system. There are instruments to realize it, foremost of which are the universal prletarian communist parties.

In the humanitarian culture revolution, there are different ideologies. They are the ideas and theories of special national courses. There are numerous and diverse independent national regimes. There are also difference instruments which are the national vanguards of peoples. Therefore, in light of these facts, the humanitarian revolution is the result of constructive interaction among all national options that lead, ultimately, to the new humanitarian cultural community that emphasizes national interests and establishes them on humanitarian principles which are removed from international selfishness, arrogance, and exploitation.

Thus, the position of the Arab revolution on the universal revolution map is that of an effective humanitarian cultural revolution. However, for the Arab revolution to be either merged or linked with ties and concepts that deprive it of its national identity so as to be considered part of the universal revolution in its concept as a universal proletarian revolution, we say: No, no, no. I am not saying this to underestimate others but to assert our understanding of matters.

In light of the above, the convergence of straegies is not an automatic course that is governed by coincidence or that assumes an international trend without certain rules; it is a course that has fundamental principles and practical conditions under which the points of convergence strengthen, weaken, or lessen.

This course of convergence of strategies needs positions to enrich it. This means that the main springs and tributaries that feed it must continue to flow through sincere action and tangible desire. Otherwise, the drying up of these springs or the weak flow of the tributaries will turn the ground of convergence into a barren land where no trees can grow. With the passing of time, this land would become an arid area, containing not plants but thorns.

In order to strengthen and expand such convergence of strategies, concern about this course must be manifested through real stands, because whoever wants to establish international relations on a firm and viable basis must make temporary sacrifices to achieve the strategic targets of his policy.

What is constant in Iraq's international policy, whether it pursues the course of the convergence of strategies or any other course, is the independence of the Iraqi stand and decision. This independence cannot be motionless and with no international effect. Also, this independent decision cannot be isolated from actions which must be taken toward friend or enemy or to distinguish between friends who help during hardships and those who seek friendship for the sake of benefits and self-interests.

Iraq's independent decision and stand is the real guarantee of an unblemished, developing friendship and is the permanent principle for progress, sovereignty, and national security. The people's leader Saddam Husayn says: All guarantees that come from abroad are absolutely incapable of achieving real security and sovereignty. They cannot forever ensure the people's achievements, future, and good standard of living.

Although foreign wills might in some cases converge with the demands of a certain country, there can be no guarantee for the future. In any deal on the international level, an international party could abandon its allies or followers. Thus, the sovereignty, security, and wealth of that ally or follower would be lost. This is not a theory but a fact that has been established through experience.

Have all friends behaved in the same spirit as we and also shown the same concern?

Some of them did and emphasized that they are friends during hardships and under any other circumstances.

Others behaved during hardships in a manner which showed their concern for neutrality while looking for temporary interests.

For the former friends, we will always remember the friendly stands they adopted. As for the latter, we will not forget that at the time when they were expected to affirm their stand as friends they took stands which we wished they had not taken.

However, we say: We apologize to some of our friends if there is anything in these ideas that does not please them.

King To Visit PRC, Far East in September

JN241442 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Amman, 24 Aug (PETRA) — A responsible source at the Royal Hashemite Court has stated that, in response to an invitation from His Excellency Chinese President Li Xiannian, His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur will pay an official visit of several days to the People's Republic of China in September.

Their majesties will also pay an official visit to the Republic of Korea at the invitation of President Chon Tu-Hwan. They will also visit Japan and several friendly states in the Far East, where His Majesty King Husayn will hold talks with these countries' leaders and senior officials with the aim of bolstering the relations of friendship and cooperation between these states and Jordan.

His majesty will be accompanied by an official delegation comprising senior officials.

QNA: Reshuffle Likely in Government Posts

GF241954 Doha QNA in Arabic 1940 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Amman, 24 Aug (QNA) — The QNA correspondent in Amman has learned that changes in the important posts in the state's departments are expected in Jordan. Well-informed sources noted that the changes may take place shortly and may include a ministerial reshuffle in the government of Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

It is noteworthy that there have recently been some reshuffles and transfers in the Jordanian diplomatic corps.

Papers View Arens' Meeting With West Bank Leaders

JN250913 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 25 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "On the Path of Inevitable Failure," *Ad-Dustur says: Arens' intensified attempts to find new* lackeys for his policy are decisive evidence of the Israeli Government's confusion and complete failure to penetrate the Palestinian national ranks, which are armed with deep-rooted experience in resisting the occupation and its crooked plans. The new Zionist war minister's abandoning of the agent Village Leagues experiment acknowledges realistically and practically the ability of the steadfast masses in the occupied territory to abort this Zionist attempt which Sharon had provided with every possible means of support, first by arming their members and then considering them the supreme authority to consider the Arab citizens' affairs.

Arens' new plan is in essence implementation of Sharon's policy but within a different framework. He is like the one who sets an old trap using new bait or one who changes a trade mark to sell rotten goods.

The masses in the occupied territory are renowned for their deep-rooted experience in resisting the occupation and all its schemes, and are qualified to foil Arens' plan just as they foiled the plans of Dayan, Rabin, Peres, and others who preceded Arens down this blind alley.

Ad-Dustur concludes: Our great confidence in the masses of the occupied territory, their great militant capabilities, and their readiness for steadfastness and struggle do not absolve the Arabs, and foremost the PLO, of shouldering their responsibilities toward what is taking place in the occupied territory in light of U.S. collusion with Israel. The United States supports the occupation with all means of existence, continuation, and expansion.

Commenting on the same topic, *Akhbar al-Usbu'* says: The meetings which Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens has held or intends to hold with West Bank leaders represent a desire to find a formula for cooperation. This will facilitate the autonomy process in accordance with Israel's understanding of autonomy. It is an attempt to give legitimacy to separating the people from the land whose administration and control of its future and resources will be in the hands of Israel. This attempt is also aimed at absorbing popular anger against occupation practices or at least to pacify the fierce, valiant resistance of the Palestinian people against all aspects of Zionist presence which is trying to restore the Arab character of the municipalities by appointing people who accept cooperation with the Israeli authorities.

Iraqi Oil Exploration To Begin in Jordan

GF241707 Manama WAKH in English 1650 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, August 24 (WAKH) — Iraqi oil experts will begin oil exploration in Jordan in accordance with an agreement recently signed between the two countries to that effect, a press report said here Wednesday. The report quoted the chairman of the Iraqi National Company, 'Isam Shalabi, who returned from Amman Tuesday, as saying Jordan would provide technical studies on geology and the possibility of oil reserves in Jordan before the Iraqi experts begin their explorations.

An Iraqi official said last month that Iraq and Jordan are currently considering extending a pipeline from Iraqi oilfields to the Jordan's Red Sea port at Aqaba.

Air Force Pilot Killed in Plane Crash

JN242120 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] A responsible source in the General Command of the Jordanian Armed Forces has stated the following:

At about 1400 this afternoon, and while planes of the Royal Jordanian Air Force were training, one of these planes crashed over the area of Jarash. As a result, 2d Lieutenant 'Ali Ahmad Hasan al-Khawalidah was martyred. One of the citizens present at the scene of the crash died and five others were wounded.

Syrian-Socialist Shelling Hits Various Areas

NC250818 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0806 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The following report has just been handed to us:

The indiscriminate Syrian-socialist shelling has moved from the Juniyah coast and Al-'Uqaybah area to the Al-Mansuriyah, Al-Matn, and Al-Mukallas areas. A number of shells fell on the aforementioned areas a short while ago. We again ask the citizens to avoid using the roads which are subject to the indiscriminate shelling.

U.S. Envoy McFarlane Holds 'Intensive' Talks

NC250616 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Last night B'abda Palace witnessed intensive activity that lasted until after midnight. U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane again met with the Lebanese side. During his meeting last night, he left the palace three times to go to the U.S. ambassador's residence in Al-Yarzi. At 2300 yesterday, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil chaired a meeting of the Lebanese and U.S. sides that lasted until after midnight.

It has been learned that the Lebanese and U.S. sides discussed the question of the multinational force's support for the army units that will enter the mountain area in light of the conditions made by France and the reservations expressed by Italy. It has been decided that McFarlane will go to Rome today to discuss the reasons for the Italian reservations.

Leaves for Rome Consultations

NC251026 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane left Beirut at 1015 today for Rome. He is scheduled to hold talks with the Italian defense and foreign ministers on the possibility of increasing the number of Italian troops in the multinational force to support the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the mountain and Ash-Shuf area.

This morning, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim and President al-Jumayyil's adviser, Dr Wadi' Haddad, met with McFarlane's assistant Richard Fairbanks.

In London, the *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* newspaper has reported that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has proposed the deployment of Arab units with the multinational force and the Lebanese Army in the areas to be evacuated by the Israelis after the redeployment of their forces in the south. The paper — which is published in London and distributed in Paris — added that Klibi has made this proposal to Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, with whom he met in Damascus yesterday.

Israel Said To Postpone Withdrawal Pending Talks

NC250927 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] A responsible Lebanese source was quoted this morning as saying that the U.S. envoy has managed to persuade Israel to postpone its partial withdrawal from the mountain area for a few days, as this would enable McFarlane to complete his contacts regarding the Lebanese Army entering the mountain.

Phalangists Accept Authority in Mountain Issue

JN251234 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1215 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo's Beirut correspondent George Bashir]

[Text] An important political development occurred a short while ago concerning the Lebanese mountain issue. Following an extraordinary meeting of the Phalangist party today, party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil has just announced the following:

In order to preserve national interests and to foil all attempts at fomenting Lebanese internecine struggles and clashes when Lebanon, its people, and territory are being threatened, the Phalangist party and the Lebanese forces will not spare any effort to facilitate the task of the legitimate authorities to fill the security vacuum in the mountain, thus obviating the need for maintaining the military barracks and the various armed manifestations.

Karami Asks Government To Revoke Agreement

NC250906 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Reacting to the current developments, [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has affirmed that the unity of all Lebanon — healthy participation, justice, and equality, as well as the emergence of a new Lebanon that will realize the aspirations of all the Lebanese sons under the canopy of sound democracy — all represent the strongest catalyst for the success of the salvation process.

Karami asked the government to revoke the agreement with Israel, to oppose partial withdrawal, and to demand an unconditional comprehensive withdrawal in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. Karami commended the heroic operations of the national resistance in southern Lebanon, noting that these operations have been one of the factors that prompted Israel to effect a partial withdrawal.

Lebanese Official Says Agreement To Be Amended

GF241710 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, August 24 (WAKH) — A Maronite-Christian Lebanese Parliamentarian was quoted here Wednesday as saying

the U.S.-sponsored Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement will be amended.

Colonel Fuad Lahud, chairman of the Parliament's defense committee, made the remark in an interview with the Kuwait Arabic-language daily paper *Al-Anba'*. I learned that this agreement will be amended to become more of a security pact similar to the Lebanese-Israeli 1949-armistice agreement, Lahud told the paper.

Lahud, commenting on intra-Lebanese differences, called for amendments to the country's defense law by which the regular army could change into a national force rather than one serving interests of a certain Lebanese sect. Druze-leftist fighters of Walid Junblatt's Socialist Progressive Party [SPP] say the army is biased in favor of the right-wing Christian Phalangist-led Lebanese militias. The SPP opposes any deployment by the army in its traditional strongholds overlooking the capital.

Lahud said sectarianism is the cause of all maladies in Lebanon, and the current defense law is unique because all ranks are divided among the different sects in Lebanon, and not according to efficiency. He said the army should not be allowed into the predominantly Druze Ash-Shuf Province before a national reconciliation is achieved, and described the SPP stand as firm.

The Lebanese parliamentarian rejected the allegations that Syria intends to annex certain areas of Lebanese territory, saying the Syrians had pledged to pull out unconditionally when the Israelis make such a step.

On the other hand, Lahud said Israel has old, greedy demands in Lebanon, noting that in 1919 — during the Paris-based peace conference — the Zionist movement presented a map for the then-envisaged Israel in which its northern border went up to the Al-'Awwali River in south Lebanon, where the Israelis are going to set up their new defense lines in southern Lebanon.

Front Will Accept Conciliation 'After Liberation'
NC241303 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The Lebanese Front today decisively settled the futile argument over the rumors that were being spread about whether priority should be given to a dialogue or to liberation and security.

The front has emphasized that no dispute exists among the Lebanese, and that it will only participate in a conference on the so-called conciliation after all of Lebanon is liberated. The Lebanese Front made this decision at its weekly meeting and issued the following statement, which was read by [former] President Camille Sham'un:

[Begin Sham'un recording] Further to the previous decisions on the Lebanese Front, and in affirmation of the fact that there are no inter-Lebanese differences — except those inspired by sources outside Lebanon for their own purposes — the Lebanese Front declares that it still maintains its stand of welcoming every dialogue, negotiation, or debate — particularly participation in any conference concerning the so-called conciliation — after all of Lebanon is freed of all the armed foreign occupiers, whether they are Palestinians, Syrians, or Israelis. [end recording]

Syrian Social Nationalist Party Gets Arms, Funds
NC241435 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Information available to the Voice of Lebanon says that a meeting was convened last week for the ulama of the B'abda area at the headquarters of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party under the chairmanship of area executive Antoine Khalil. At the meeting, Khalil cast doubt on the role of the party's allies, particularly the Progressive Socialist Party, which he considers a sectarian party seeking to perpetuate the leadership of the Druze sect by the Junblatt clan.

The B'abda area executive revealed that the party has received new weapons from the Palestinian resistance. These weapons consist of rocket launchers, 120-mm cannons, and individual weapons including pistols equipped with silencers. He also disclosed that the party received the sum of 3 million Lebanese liras from Libya.

The official of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party told the secretaries: We have been forced to increase the number of intelligence men, and we have markedly focused our attention on the party's internal security — that is, on the interior of the party cadres. He justified this action by saying that considerable news always leaks to the party's enemies, most of which are broadcast by the Phalangist radio and published by the *Al-'Amal* newspaper. He added that the party has offered a valuable financial reward to those who lead investigators to those who leak the news, and that the death sentence will be their fate.

Cabinet Discusses Current Contacts, Security
NC241430 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1338 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The Cabinet session ended at 1445. Our correspondent Joe Sa'adah reports from the presidential palace.

[Begin recording] [Sa'adah] The Cabinet ended its weekly session at 1445. At its session today, the Cabinet discussed the general situation in the country. A review was made of the current international and Arab contacts and of the security and conciliatory arrangements. The Cabinet discussed some of the results achieved in this regard.

The Cabinet heard a report by the committee charged with carrying out the contacts on the results of the consultations it held with various political leaderships and bodies to explore opinions and stands which would crystallize more sound bases and foundations, and establish an appropriate climate for helping the salvation process, which the Cabinet adopted and expressed in its statement last week. The committee announced that it is continuing its task.

The Cabinet also heard a report by the committee charged with tackling security and information gaps. It took cognizance of the

measures adopted, including reconsideration of the security measures in greater Beirut and of the defense apparatus. The Cabinet charged the ministers concerned with following up the security and information measures, which conform with the task assigned to them. The Cabinet stressed the need to expedite the submission of an information plan which would give the information a new impetus conforming with its national duty.

Finally, the Cabinet reviewed the items on its agenda which were deferred from the previous session. The Cabinet adopted the appropriate decisions. It also approved some legislative decrees. [end recording]

Israeli Armor Movements in Al-Biqa' Noted

NC241312 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The Israeli forces today cut the 'Ammiq-Kifrayya road in the western Al-Biqa', but they opened the Kifrayya-Jubb Jannin road. The reasons for this are not yet clear.

This morning, some 60 Israeli armored personnel carriers with their crews were seen proceeding from Galerie Sim'an toward 'Alayh. At 1300, 28 armored cars with their crews were seen proceeding toward 'Alayh via the road leading from the As-Sayyad traffic circle.

Israeli Patrol Reportedly Ambushed Near Tyre

NC250555 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The Lebanese national resistance men have ambushed an Israeli patrol on the main road between Burj ash-Shamali and Al-Baduriyah, using rockets. Ten enemy personnel were killed or wounded and one troop carrier was destroyed.

An enemy helicopter was seen hovering over the scene of incident transporting the casualties to the occupied territories.

VOL: Syrian Intelligence Chief Put on Trial

NC211240 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] Information received by the Voice of Lebanon disclosed that Syrian organs have begun investigations into the case of Colonel Muhammad Ghani, former chief of the Syrian Intelligence Service in Lebanon. He is charged with aiding Yasir 'Arafat's flight from Ta'nayil during the recent incidents there, in return for 500,000 Lebanese pounds paid by Colonel Abu Ahmad Isma'il for Col Ghanim, and with contributing to the smuggling of arms and ammunition to the PLO in Jdita.

Khaddam Receives Arab League's Klibi 24 August

JN241211 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] At 1100 today, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. The talks dealt with the current Arab situation.

Klibi arrived in Damascus last night on a visit to Syria.

Klibi Meets Al-Asad; Departs

JN241848 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus — At 1500 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League. The discussion during this meeting, which was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, dealt with the general Arab situation and the state of affairs in the Lebanese arena.

Chedli Klibi left Damascus at 1900 tonight. He was seen off by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and several ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry.

Iran's Foreign Minister Velayati Arrives 24 August

GF250706 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the foreign minister of our country, and the delegation accompanying him, on eighth leg of his tour of various Asian and African countries, arrived in Damascus last night at 2000 hours local time. He was received at the airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria, and other Syrian officials, as well as the ambassador and other members of the staff of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Syria.

Dr Velyati said that he hoped that his visit will be very productive and also strengthen relations between the two countries. He added that in our talks on bilateral relations and taking into account the earlier agreement concluded between the two countries, we hope to enhance ties.

Meets With Khaddam

JN250915 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this morning received Iranian Foreign minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and his delegation. Muhammad 'Isam al-Na'ib, assistant deputy foreign minister and director of the Asia Desk at the Foreign Ministry, and the Iranian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. The talks revolved around the current middle East situation.

U.S. Congressional Delegation Leaves 24 August

JN241227 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The U.S. congressional delegation headed by Clarence D.Long left Damascus today following a 2-day visit to Syria, during which it held talks separately with People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister on the current Middle East situation. The delegation was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee and a number of the People's Assembly members.

Damascus Reports Lebanese Resistance Statement

JN232134 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Beirut — The Lebanese Nationalist Resistance Front today distributed a statement to newsmen in which it affirmed that it is more determined now to strike at Israeli targets in Lebanon following the redeployment of the Zionist forces at Al-Awwali River to the north of Sidon, the capital of southern Lebanon. The front said that the redeployment of the Zionist forces is due to the hard blows which the front has dealt to these forces. These blows, the front added, were a war of attrition on the human, economic, and political levels.

The statement explains that the front's fighters will continue their struggle regardless of the circumstances. It adds: The new defense lines that were set up in southern Lebanon will not, under any circumstances, affect our determination to strike at occupation forces.

U.S. Envoy McFarlane Asks Delay in Redeployment

TA250614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] At the last minute, the United States has asked Israel to string out the IDF redeployment and withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains beyond what was planned. The request was presented to the defense minister by U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane. The Americans believe that the Christians and Druze are on the verge of a political settlement. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports:

[Schiffer] Indeed, the closer the date for the beginning of the IDF withdrawal comes, the greater the tension becomes in the field and in the political arena.

As stated, the United States has made a last minute request that Israel prolong the withdrawal beyond what was planned. Defense Minister Moshe Arens told U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane that Israel has already complied with the Lebanese Government's request that the overlap between the IDF withdrawal and the Lebanese Army entry in the Ash-Shuf mountains be longer than planned. This overlap will last for about a week, and according to foreign sources the reference is to next week. However, Israel's position in principle has not changed. Arens told IDF commanders in Lebanon yesterday that the IDF's withdrawal will go according to plan, even if the efforts to achieve a settlement between the Christians and Druze fail.

Meanwhile, U.S. President Ronald Reagan recently sent a message to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil stating that Israel will withdraw from all of Lebanon, and that the IDF redeployment to the Al-'Awwali River should not be regarded as an intention to partition the country. Reagan urged Al-Jumayyil to reach a settlement with the various factions in Lebanon. The message was reported in Jerusalem by McFarlane.

This morning it was learned that several days ago President al-Jumayyil refused at the last minute to meet with Professor Arens when the latter visited Beirut. Arens told this to McFarlane, warning that the Lebanese were adopting a dangerous path of unwillingness to maintain public meetings with Israeli Government figures.

Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche spent yesterday and last night secretly in Beirut for talks with Lebanese Government figures to coordinate the transfer ofthe Israeli representation in Beirut to its new quarters, prior to the IDF withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River.

In conclusion, Jerusalem is not optimistic about the chances for a settlement between the Christians and Druze in the Ash-Shuf mountains, and authoritative sources have described all the contacts being held by the United States and Israeli Lebanese Affairs Coordinator Uri Lubrani as futile. Israel's proposal for a disengagement of forces with the Syrians in Lebanon has been rejected by Hafiz al-Asad. Richard Murphy, who is in charge of Middle East affairs in the U.S. State Department, said in his talks in Jerusalem that the Syrians view the IDF redeployment in Lebanon as a sign of weakness, and they believe that ultimately Israel will leave Lebanon empty-handed.

Therefore, the IDF will indeed redeploy in the coming days, without this move being accompanied by any real political settlements. U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis told an Israeli figure recently that Moshe Arens' public visit to Beirut reminded him of the methods of his predecessor, Ari'el Sharon, who used to visit Beirut openly. And this, too, is a sign of what is happening now. In the words of political sources, the legs of another Israeli defense minister are perhaps sinking deep into the Lebanese quagmire.

Military Source Reports on Progress of Withdrawal

TA241939 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpts] A senior officer in the Northern Command has told our military correspondent that the removal of equipment from the Ash-Shuf mountains is being completed and that the forces are awaiting orders to withdraw to the new line. According to foreign sources, the evacuation will start on Sunday. Our military correspondent Dan Scemama reports from the Ash-Shuf mountains.

[Begin videotape] The Northern Command's construction unit is now completing the second stage of evacuating the IDF positions and bases in the Ash-Shuf mountains. The evacuation, in fact, started 5 weeks ago and was marked by the removal of heavy equipment which included kitchen and residential units, fuel, water, and ammunition dumps. During the second stage — which is being completed now — the water containers, showers, electric generators, field beds, and other facilities are being removed.

Since the beginning of the evacuation, the IDF has removed equipment weighing thousands of tons on about 1,000 trucks. The scope of the evacuation is unprecedented; the evacuation is being carried out while the traffic axes are being safeguarded, amidst attempts to disrupt it by terrorists and local residents opposed to the evacuation. In several places the evacuation was carried out under sniping by the Syrians. However, nearly everything has been accomplished already, and the IDF now no longer enjoys the conditions of permanent camps — they are deployed in a manner similar to war-like conditions. [end videotape]

Druze Leader Mansur Warns Against Withdrawal

TA241822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The president's adviser on Arab affairs, Kamal Mansur, says the IDF withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains will lead to bloodshed and a renewal of the civil war. Mansur, who is considered one of the Druze leaders in Israel, believes the IDF should remain there until a solution is found to the dispute between the Phalange and the Lebanese Army on the one hand, and the Christian [as heard] militia, on the other. Mansur talked with our correspondent Yo'el Dar.

[Begin Mansur recording] Under the present circumstances, the Druze in the Ash-Shuf mountains would prefer the IDF to remain there. The fear is that if the Lebanese Army enters the Ash-Shuf mountains along with the Phalange, the Druze will

firmly resist this. This will lead to bloodshed which will mark the start of a chain of hostilities against the Lebanese regime in all parts of Lebanon. This will surely result in the destabilization of the regime in Lebanon and Israel will not benefit from this situation at all.

The Druze object to the entry of the Lebanese Army since they do not believe it is a national army, but rather that the objective of this army is to undermine stability and bring about the Christians' victory and superiority in the Ash-Shuf mountains. [end recording]

Lubrani Meets Druze Leaders on Withdrawal

TA250756 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens has authorized Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of the government's activities in Lebanon, to meet with Druze leaders. Our military correspondent has learned that he has met with Walid Junblatt, among others. Against the background of the preparations for withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains, U.S. sources are saying that they would prefer the Israeli contacts with the Druze to be low key. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

[Tal] Defense Ministry sources refrained last night from referring directly to Lubrani's contacts with Druze leaders, including Walid Junblatt. We have learned only that Israel's policy on the mediation between the Christians and Druze in the Ash-Shuf mountains is that contacts must be maintained with both sides, and that as the one conducting the contacts, the IDF must keep in touch with both the Druze and Christians.

The U.S. request that Israel redeploy in such a way that the IDF withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf area will overlap with the entry of the Lebanese Army is not reconcilable with the intention of the General Staff to remove the forces from the Ash-Shuf in as short a time as possible, or with issuing an order to this effect.

In spite of the efforts to establish peace between the communities, we were told that it is expected that the withdrawal will be accompanied by Druze and Christian efforts to take over the territories the IDF withdraws from, efforts that will turn the Ash-Shuf mountains into a real battlefield. Moreover, it is expected that the Druze will try to establish a route for themselves to the coastal road, and that they may also try to take over vital installations on the outskirts of Beirut, like the Khaldah airport.

Therefore, the IDF wants to leave the area as quickly as possible and avoid casualties as much as possible. IDF commanders hope that they will not be forced to open fire on forces that try to take over their positions too close on the heels of the withdrawal, or that try to attack the rear forces leaving the mountains. For this reason, the withdrawal date is being kept secret.

The IDF would prefer the Lebanese Army to manage alone in the Ash-Shuf mountains after the withdrawal of our forces. The overlapping of the Lebanese Army's deployment with the IDF withdrawal equals a request that the IDF, in fact, look after the introduction of the Lebanese Army soldiers into its positions, a process that is not expected to be regarded favorably, at least by the Druze and Syrians who have been directing the former in their latest moves intended to take control of the Ash-Shuf area.

Arens Views Ash-Shuf Reconciliation Efforts

TA242015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Defense Minister Arens says Israel has made, and is making every possible effort to bring about a dialogue between the Druze in the Ash-Shuf mountains and the Lebanese Government, as well as to coordinate the operations of the Lebanese Army which is supposed to enter the Ash-Shuf mountains when Israel withdraws from there.

Minister Arens met IDF commanders in Lebanon this afternoon and told them we intend to withdraw and redeploy as planned, even if the efforts to establish peace in the Ash-Shuf region are not successful.

Liberian President Doe Continues Official Visit

Bilateral Cooperation Accord Signed

TA250826 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0940 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] A few minutes ago, Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Liberian President Samuel Doe signed a memorandum of understanding on bilateral economic and trade cooperation, our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel has reported.

Begin said at the signing ceremony that he sees the memorandum as the sign of a new era in Liberian-Israeli relations. Doe thanked the prime minister for the warm hospitality he has received in Israel, and expressed the hope that bilateral relations would last forever.

At the ceremony, the two figures announced the exchange of ambassadors in the near future: Samuel Pearson will come to Jerusalem from Liberia, and Gavri'el Gavri'eli will leave Israel for Liberia.

Economic Aid, Assistance Planned

TA241839 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Liberian President Samuel Doe will sign agreements for Israeli aid tomorrow, after he meets with Prime Minister Begin for another working meeting. During talks held today with economic ministers accompanying Doe, it was decided that representatives will be sent to Liberia next month to see about establishing national air and shipping companies and helping to pave roads. These representatives will assist Liberia, in addition to the delegations for agriculture and health affairs.

Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the Liberian finance minister met today with the governor of the Bank of

Israel and discussed raising funds for investments in Liberia. It was decided that the bank governors of both countries will meet to discuss this.

Doe Appeal to UJA

TA250829 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 25 Aug 83 p 2

[Report by Hayim Shapiro]

[Text] In what was probably the first appeal by a foreign head of state to a UJA mission, Liberian President Samuel Doe last night issued an "invitation to come and join with us and participate fully in this historic period of transition."

Evidently regarding the visiting American Jewish group a source of influence in U.S. politics, if not necessarily capital investment, Doe told the visitors at a dinner in the Knesset that by 1985 his country would return to democracy. But he added that such a return depends upon how quickly Liberia could achieve an economic recovery.

Now, he noted, it is in the midst of a serious economic crisis due to the fall in prices of iron ore, rubber, and timber. Among the measures which his government had introduced were compulsory savings schemes, reduction in foreign travel by government employees, and accountability in government spending. He issued an "appeal to friendly governments to help us overcome our financial difficulties."

Members of the mission told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that although the speech had not moved them to consider investing in Liberia, they were impressed by the president's commitment to democracy.

Doe Discusses Libya, Africa

TA250759 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 25 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by Asher Wallfish of an interview with Liberian President Samuel Doe: "President Doe: Al-Qadhdhafi Trying To Dominate Africa" — date and place not given]

[Text] Liberian President Samuel Doe yesterday accused Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of trying to dominate the African Continent. Doe, who is here on a state visit following close upon the resumption of diplomatic relations between Liberia and Israel, also accused Al-Qadhdhafi of instigating an attack on his life two years ago. In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, Doe said: "Al-Qadhdhafi uses his natural resources to send money, arms, ammunition, and explosives all over the continent."

The Liberian head of state praised the governments of the U.S., France, and Zaire for coming to the assistance of the legitimate Government of Chad. "Liberia will do its best politically to sabotage Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's operations in that region," he said.Doe said that, for the past three-and-a-half years, Libyan interference in Africa had caused great concern among peace-loving countries. In order to curb such interference, he said, the African states have to strengthen their national and international security.

"Al-Qadhdhafi has been paying huge sums of money to his intelligence agents and has paid terrorists to carry explosives to other African countries," he said. "In 1981, my own number two man (Major General Thomas Wehsyen) was paid by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to have me assassinated. We were able to discover the plot, and the people involved paid the full penalty." Doe said he had received no direct threats from Libya since then. But meanwhile, Al-Qadhdhafi had begun intervening in other African countries as well as Chad, he said. He said that Al-Qadhdhafi's support mainly comes from the Soviet Union, so it appears that Moscow is fully supportive of his activities on the continent.

If Chad were to remain partitioned between Al-Qadhdhafi and the legitimate government of President Hissene Habre, he warned, "the rest of the African countries would be in trouble, because Al-Qadhdhafi would do the same to other African countries, which do not have the means of protecting themselves. This is part of our fear." He recalled Al-Qadhdhafi's efforts last year to overturn the government of President Numayri in Sudan.

On the subject of relations with Israel, he noted that although some African countries prefer economic ties to diplomatic ties, he believes diplomatic ties must come first. Doe said that he would consider whether to open his embassy in Jerusalem or in Tel Aviv, although he could not see why there should be a difference. He would take into account where other diplomats serve, and also what the Government of Israel would indicate, he said.

Central African Republic 'Next' To Renew Ties

TA241305 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The Central African Republic will apparently be the next country to renew diplomatic ties with Israel, our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami has reported. A few weeks ago an agreement on this matter was signed between Israeli diplomats and Central African Republic Government leaders.

Our correspondent notes that the president of Zaire helped in the diplomatic effort to convince the government leaders in Bangui to renew ties. Now Jerusalem is awaiting an official announcement on this matter.

U.S. Envoy Murphy Meets With Shamir, Begin

TA241311 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The prime minister and the foreign minister met today with Richard Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs. After the talks, Murphy described them as good and useful. He said that the Saudi Arabian king's role in the Lebanese situation and the interest the king shows in the region were discussed in particular.

[Begin Murphy recording — in English] I had very good talks. This was my first opportunity to meet the foreign minister. We pretty well covered the waterfront of mutual reflections on some of my recent posts, in particular the role that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is interested in playing in the Lebanese situation, and generally on the state of play in that immediate crisis. [end recording]

2 IDF Soldiers Said Taken Across Egyptian Border

TA241456 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1430 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Kerem Shalom, 24 Aug (ITIM) — Two soldiers who patrolled the border with Egypt near Kerem Shalom on Tuesday of last week were forced by a group of armed Egyptian soldiers to cross the border into the Egyptian side. The two were released through the intervention of Egyptian and Israeli Liaison units' members.

The ITIM correspondent was told that the vehicle of the two soldiers hit the border fence, and they were attempting to free it. While doing so, Egyptian soldiers appeared and forced them over to their side. They were held across the border for a short while and then returned after the intervention of the liaison people.

New Guard Towers Slow Infiltration From Egypt

TA241057 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 24 Aug 83 p 3

[Report by Amir Rosenblitt]

[Excerpts] As the result of a reinforced guard along the Israeli-Egyptian border, a steep drop has been felt over the last few weeks in the number of infiltrations carried out by people crossing into Israeli territory from the Sinai.

The *Davar* correspondent who toured the border with Egypt along the Rafah terminal-Nizzana terminal strip, yesterday discovered that the IDF has recently erected modern 20-meter high observation towers. These towers provide a broad field of vision and allow for effective surveillance over a large area. The new towers have spiral stairs with eight midpositions enabling observation of the area from varying altitudes, depending on the area's topography.

Similarly, along the defense fence, the IDF has been using scores of functional observation posts invented by an Israeli. Every such post is equipped with strong field glasses and communications equipment and antennas. The primary advantages of these posts are that they are resistant to all climactic conditions (heat and cold), as well as being highly mobile.

Despite the drastic decline in the number of infiltrations in the region, security elements in the Shalom district settlements yesterday warned about the absence of an electronic fence in areas where the infiltrators easily find gaps.

PLO Rebel Leaflets Distributed on West Bank

TA241448 Tel Aviv 'Al Hamishmar in Hebrew 24 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] Additional leaflets published by the supporters of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] — who is rebelling against 'Arafat and is the leader of the "progressive revolution" — were distributed throughout East Jerusalem yesterday. They are worded rather sharply, particularly when compared with the most recent leaflets, in which a tone of moderation could be discerned.

The handouts criticize 'Arafat's deputy, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], for squandering the Palestinian revolution's funds on dubious figures in the territories. There is also a similar sharp attack on the East Jerusalem press, which supports 'Arafat. The leaflets refer to the press as "sensationalist," and notorious for building up its prestige on the backs of war orphans and widows. Those "merchants in the Palestinian question" who are out to reap profits, build luxury homes, and drive limousines also were attacked.

The handouts also intimate that 'Arafat's supporters are linked with the United States, where they deposit the money they make, and warn that the time for settling accounts is drawing nearer, adding that Rif'at al-Asad (the Syrian president's brother) has stationed people in all the capitals of the world. Their job is to capture the false, deceitful leaders so that the time to settle accounts on the West Bank can be moved up.

West Bank Jewish Majority Expected by 2010

TA241257 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The Israeli Government is considering a plan for the settlement of more than 100,000 Jews on the West Bank within 3 years, and a Jewish majority by the turn of the century. Jerry Cheslow reports:

[Begin recording] [Cheslow] The program calls for the spending of at least $1.5 billion within the next 3 years on ensuring that there will be 100,000 Jews in Judaea and Samaria by 1986. It was submitted to Prime Minister Begin by the head of the Settlement Department of the World Zionist Organization, Matityahu Drobles, and the Agriculture Ministry. It still has not been improved by the government.

Drobles aide Ze'ev Ben-Yosef says that the swift pace of housing construction in the new settlements will guarantee that the Jewish population will double by this October:

[Ben-Yosef] Seven thousand housing units are finished now in Judaea and Samaria. So in October, we will have in Judaea and Samaria close to 70,000 Jews. This is not only a plan — these are facts. There are also 12,000 housing units in various stages of construction. They will be finished -- all of them — in 1986. So in 1986, according to this calculation, we will have in Judaea and Samaria 120,000 Jews.

[Cheslow] At the same time, 17,000 new jobs are being created and 400 kms of roads are being paved. According to Ben-Yosef, this is just the first stage of a master plan aimed at the year 2010. By then, he says, there will be 1.3 million Jews — a Jewish majority — on the West Bank. However, Ben-Yosef says this will not lead to annexation. How, he asks, how can you annex what you already own? [end recording]

Further Reportage on UNIP Conference in Zambia

ANC, Angolan Addresses

MB241538 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] African National Congress of South Africa Secretary General Mr Alfred Nzo has accused South Africa of using political pressure on the independent southern African states to force them to abandon their international obligations towards refugees. Mr Nzo said this today when he addressed the delegates to the ninth party general conference at Mulungushi Rock.

He said that pressure being applied by the racist regime on countries like Lesotho [word indistinct] out of the intensification of the freedom struggle in South Africa. He said that intensified brutality against freedom fighters and aggression against neighboring states by the apartheid regime [words indistinct] the further struggle for freedom.

Mr Nzo said that the disenchantment of the South African people was shown by the formation of the United Democratic Front for parties whose aims are identical to those of the ANC. Mr Nzo also described the United National Independence Party [UNIP] and other political parties in the frontline states as loyal allies of the South African struggle, adding that their solidarity with the ANC is as strong as a rock.

Addressing the same conference, the Angolan representative to the conference, Mr Pascual Luvulu, said that an invasion of Angola by South Africa was imminent. He said that despite the defeat of South African troops in Cangamba recently, the racist regime had infiltrated more than 10,000 troops along the border with Namibia. He said that the deployment of these troops was an indication of a new major invasion by Pretoria.

Ugandan President Departure

MB241859 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Uganda's president, Milton Obote, and his wife Maria left for home today after attending the opening of the United National Independence Party general conference. President and Mrs Obote were seen off at Lusaka International Airport by member of the Central Committee, Dr Andrew Makipa, and other senior party and government officials. Other heads of state and government left for their respective capitals yesterday and Monday.

ALGERIA

Algiers Announces Bush September Visit

LD242020 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 aug 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush will pay an official visit to Algeria 13-15 September.

Bendjedid Receives Hassan Message From Envoy

LD242031 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] This morning the party secretary general and president of the republic, Chadli Bendjedid, received in audience Mr (Ahmed Rida Gdira), King Hassan II's adviser, who handed him a message from the Moroccan monarch. Foreign Ministry Secretary General Haj Abdelqadir Arruz was present at the meeting.

The king's personal envoy arrived in Algiers this morning on board a private plane and was met at Houari Boumediene International Airport by the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, who also saw him off when he left Algiers.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi on Libya's Revolutionary Role

LD241527 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has stressed the importance of building the revolutionary movement both inside and outside Libya, explaining that without this movement Libya will not have the distinguished status which we hope for in the future. He said during his meeting last night with participants in the second session of the sixth meeting of the revolutionary committee which began its work yesterday morning in Sabha that Libya is now at the top. It is the creator of revolutionary events which have contributed to the victory of the freedom cause in the Arab homeland,in Africa, and all over the world.

He added that Libya, because of its leading prominent role in creating the events and in reinforcing the struggle for the cause of freedom, has become a target for an enemy of international imperialism, whether it is America or Zionism, because they know that Libya is serious and means what it says. Libya has the determining role in the battle against Zionism and imperialism and reaction.

The leader stressed that the prominence which Libya enjoys, its determining role in the freedom struggle, its rejection of subjugation, and its present international status — all these are tied to its continued building of a revolutionary ideological movement.

He said that the immortality and historic value of the Libyan Arab people come from building an ideaological revolutionary movement whose origin is in Libya which changes the world and achieves victory for the Jamahiriyah theory. The leader of the revolution stressed the need to build an ideological revolutionary movement which preserves Libya's importance and continues the effectiveness of its leading role in defending freedom. He said that without this movement Libya will lose its role in initiating events, and it will also lose the interest of other nations. He said that when the United States challenged libya, as it did recently, the attention of the whole world was attracted.

The freedom-fighting peoples believe that in Libya they have a supporter which is explicitly threatened by imperialism. They stand by the Libyan Arab people, all of them, in Central America, Latin America, other continents, liberation movements, and all individuals struggling for freedom. All the people and all progressive countries stand by us because losing Libya would be a great loss for them. It is in the interest of the peoples to defend Libya against aggression because if they lose Libya, they will lose a strong ally.

He said the origin and source of all this is Libya's revolutionary strength.

Iranian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

Meeting With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD241239 Tehran IRNA in English 1016 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Banghazi, Aug. 24 IRNA — Libyan leader Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi tuesday announced support of his country and people for the Islamic Revolution of Iran and described the revolution as a move against U.S. interests. Addressing the visiting Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati who conferred with the Libyan leader here on Tuesday night, Al-Qadhdhafi stressed that the Islamic Revolution of Iran was backed by all Islamic progressive countries.

Iran's foreign minister, outlining the Islamic Republic's stance vis-a-vis the Iraqi imposed war, emphasised keeping pace with the struggles of the Palestinian people.

During the meeting, also attended by the Libyan foreign minister and the two countries' ambassadors, Velayati presented Col al-Qadhdhafi a written letter from President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

Cooperation Minutes Signed

LD241625 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The minutes of a joint cooperation agreement were signed between the Jamahiriyah and Iran today in Tripoli. The minutes were signed by the brother secretary of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau and for the Iranian side by Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian minister of foreign affairs. The include increasing cooperation in agriculture, transport, communications, investments, trade, oil, and cultural, information, and technical cooperation.

Memorandum of Understanding

GF241700 Tehran IRNA in English 1634 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, Aug. 24, IRNA — A memorandum of understanding was signed here today with Libya on the concluding three day visit of a ranking Iranian politico-economic cultural delegation headed by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati. The memorandum was signed by the foreign ministers of Iran and Libya.

The memorandum called for the cooperation between the two countries in the fields of agriculture, air transport, investment, oil, trade and culture. The two parties also discussed the related changes pertaining to cooperations as stipulated by an earlier agreement in the above mentioned fields.

In the memorandum signed earlier the two parties had announced their interest to further strengthen and expand bilateral cooperation. Bilateral cooperation in the field of agriculture as agreed upon in the memorandum, will involve the despatching of a delegation from the agricultural research centre of Libya to establish a joint agricultural sub-committee in Iran, exporting of sample seeds by Iran and providing Iranian expertise in the stablisation of sand dunes to Libya.

In the field of air transport, the two parties finalised the signing of an earlier memorandum and also announced the visit of Libya experts to Iran to discuss cooperation in civil aviation affairs.

The two parties while expressing satisfaction over trade exchanges in the past, agreed to study the new proposals with a view to making known goods to be exchanged. Also the providing of facilities for possible setting up of trade exhibitions by private firms in each other's country were also a point noted in the memoranda.

The two parties also expressed interest in expanding cooperation in the field of oil.

In the memorandum it was furthermore agreed by both parties to open cultural centres in each other's country. Also the Libyan side agreed upon opening of an ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY (IRNA) branch office in Tripoli as soon as possible.

The Islamic Republic's delegation is scheduled to leave for Damascus, Syria this evening.

Velayati Statement on Departure

LD241922 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Aug (JANA) — Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iranian foreign minister, and his delegation left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of their visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Dr Velayati denounced the aggressive designs and plots hatched by the Reagan administration against the freedom of the people of Jamahiriyah and the American imperialist military interventions in the affairs of the African Continent. In a statement to JANA before leaving Tripoli International Airport, Velayati praised the prominent and effective role played by the 1 September revolution in the African Continent and the world to liberate the continent and ensure the triumph of the liberation movements in the world, saying that this role has become a threat to American imperialism and its interests — which prompted it to stage its provocations against the Jamahiriyah. He stated that such plot had been hatched against the Islamic Revolution of Iran since its triumph.

Velayati praised the success of his visit, which he said has achieved positive results that will bolster the bonds of friendship between the great 1 September revolution and the Islamic Revolution in Iran. He added that the basic measures agreed upon through the political, ecnomic, and cultural committee formed during the visit will be implemented immediately.

MAURITANIA

Communique Issued on Portuguese Minister's Visit

LD241143 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The Portuguese Government would like to extend to other African countries the framework of cooperation it has been developing with the Portuguese-speaking countries, Foreign Minister Jaime Gama said last night, adding that in this respect his 3-day official visit to Mauritania represents the first step in that direction.

A joint communique issued at the end of this visit says that the foreign ministers of the two countries reviewed the international situation, namely with regard to the dispute over Western Sahara, Chad, southern Africa, and the middle East. On the Sahara, the communique says the two ministers advocated a settlement based on the Saharan people's right to self-determination in accordance with UN and OAU resolutions. On Chad, the Mauritanian and Portuguese foreign ministers expressed hope that a peaceful and stable solution will be found that will uphold national reconciliation.

With regard to southern Africa, they defended the Namibian people's right to self-determination and independence and deplored the painful situation resulting from apartheid and racial discrimination. Finally, with regard to the Middle East, the two sides recognized the need for stabilized peace in the region, in accordance with the Palestinian people's right to have their own independent homeland.

MOROCCO

Foreign Ministry Welcomes Bush Visit

LD241317 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement on the visit to Morocco to be made by U.S. Vice President George Bush on 1 September. The statement says:

His Majesty King Hassan II will receive U.S. Vice President George Bush with great pleasure during the visit which he will pay to Morocco on 1 September. His majesty will continue the fruitful talks with the U.S. vice president which began last November during his majesty's visit to the United States. His majesty will ask George Bush to convey the king's opinions to President Reagan on the most important current issues.

Prime Minister Receives Libyan Economy Minister
LD241353 Rabat MAP in English 1220 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Rabat, Aug 24 (MAP) — Visiting Libyan minister of economy and light industry, Mr Musa Abu Furaywah, was received by Moroccan Premier Maati Bouabid on Tuesday in Rabat. Talks first dealt with Moroccan-Libyan political relations which marked a new starting point after the meeting beteen King Hassan II and President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi last July in Morocco. Means of consolidating bilateral cooperation, current international issues as well as African questions and the Euro-Arab dialogue were also at the center of talks.

Expressing satisfaction at the outcome of the last meeting of the Moroccan-Libyan joint commission in the areas of trade exchanges, industry, housing, maritime fisheries, agriculture, tourism and labour, Premier Bouabid evoked the joint meeting of the Moroccan Government and the Libyan popular committee that will be held in Morocco next November.

Later on, the Libyan minister held a working session with Moroccan Minister of Equipment Mohamed Kabbaj who reported on Morocco's experience in the sectors of roads, dams, and water prospection. He also dealt with the Moroccan laboratories and institutes likely to be a field of cooperation between the two countries.

The two parties decided that a Moroccan delegation including contractors, representatives of research departments, and staff from the Ministry of Equipment will visit Libya next month to define the fields of bilateral cooperation. A similar Libyan delegation will visit Morocco later on.

Mr Musa Abu Furaywah had held on Monday a meeting with Moroccan Minister of Energy and Mines Moussa Saadi during which they discussed the possibility of bartering Moroccan products for Libyan oil.

SUDAN

Reagan Message to President Numayri on Chad
JN241731 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum Aug. 24 (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received today the following written message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan:

I want to extend my personal thanks and appreciation for your support and cooperation in our joint efforts to respond to Libyan aggression in Chad.

The events of the past month provide further evidence that in addition to its widespread involvement in subversion and terrorism, the Al-Qadhdhafi regime has territorial ambitions which it is prepared to satisfy militarily. My government will continue to condemn Libyan conduct in Chad in our consultations with others. This most recent example of an effective response by our governments is a further signal to Al-Qadhdhafi of our readiness to protect our common interests.

The experience gained in recent days will make it easier to deploy forces quickly to Sudan in the future to ccoperate with your government, should circumstances require.

After close consultations with your government, we deployed elements of our Air Force to Khartoum because of the situation in Chad. It now appears that for the immediate future, such a presence is no longer required. Therefore, as we have discussed, we will shortly be withdrawing the AWACS aircraft and its supporting elements from Khartoum. We would, however, with your concurrence, be able to return quickly to Sudan should events in Chad make it necessary.

I want to reaffirm our deep concern about any threat to the security of Sudan, and we propose to review those threats with your government in light of events in Chad. We must ensure that all understand that aggression against Sudan will not be tolerated.

Foreign Minister Briefs Cabinet on Policy Matters
JN242010 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1736 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 24 Aug (SUNA) — The Cabinet today held its fourth session under the chairmanship of President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri to discuss the implementation of the comprehensive political program of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of National Guidance and Information, and the Public Prosecurtor's Office.

Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak reviewed the distinguished role of Sudan as a proponent of Arab accord and solidarity and its continued efforts in international and regional forums to support peaceful efforts to restore the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He also reviewed Sudan's firm stand on the independence of the Palestinian decision and adherence to the PLO leadership.

Minister Mubarak also affirmed Sudan's adherence to its firm stand which rejects the continued isolation of Egypt from the Arab nation. He also outlined Sudan's positive efforts in support of the endeavors to halt the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Concerning support of the efforts to strengthen Afro-Arab cooperation, Minister Mubarak said that Sudan's plan is based on pursuing serious action to encourage and promote cooperation and solidarity between the Arab and African groups through joint meetings, reviving Afro-Arab summits, and encouraging investment of Arab capital in African countries.

The foreign minister affirmed Sudan's declared policy in opposing all sabotage attempts by some countries in the interest of foreign ideologies and strategies, supporting legitimacy and stability in Chad and the Horn of Africa, resolving disputes by peaceful means in the interest of the African peoples, avoiding superpower struggles in the region, unifying the Nile Basin countries, strengthening relations and ties between these countries, and intensifying efforts to strengthen the effectiveness of the OAU.

Minister Mubarak asserted that Sudan will continue to develop trade, economic, cultural, and technological exchange between the North and the South on the basis of justice, equality, and common benefit, and to reach a just and flexible formula to resolve the debt problems which cause anxiety to the Third World countries.

Mubarak explained that through its calm and balanced foreign policy, Sudan will pursue its efforts to establish joint cooperation with all friendly countries. He said that his ministry's plans on integration with Egypt are based on full coordination to take joint action on international and regional levels.

Arab League's Chedli Klibi Arrives in Khartoum

JN251050 Khartoum SUNA in English 1000 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 25, (SUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived here today morning. He is scheduled to meet President Numayri today. Klibi was welcomed at Khartoum airport by Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak.

SUNA Reports Anti-Sudanese Libyan 'Plotting'

JN241517 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Aug (SUNA) — SUNA has learned that the Sudanese state security organs have managed to procure important information that Libya, within the framework of its plan to disturb security and stability in Africa, is seeking to incite tension in some parts in the southern regions. This information says that Libyan intelligence organs, which specialize in provoking disturbances and sedition, have for some time been trying to assemble some of the southern region people who previously fled the country to neighboring countries for personal reasons into hostile groupings aimed against the unity of Sudanese soil.

The competent organs discovered that Libyan saboteurs held meetings with some of the defecting Sudanese in certain Ethiopian cities with the aim of coordinating activities and causing disturbances as a prelude to splitting the country's unity. This is part of a well known international scheme in which Libya is involved with the Soviet Union's support. The implementation of this plot began with the offensive Libyan aircraft and armor launched against northern Chad and the occupation of large parts of the fraternal Chadian country.

A ranking source stressed to SUNA that Sudan is fully aware of the Libyan moves, which are backed by foreign forces and in which a neighboring country is participating. Sudan, he said, is lying in wait for all these moves and it will never relinquish the unity of its land. Sudan will strike fiercely at any group which seeks to provoke any disturbances anywhere in the country.

The source asserted that, after achieveing control of their own affairs and after running the affairs of the regions within the framework of decentralization, the Sudanese masses are capable of teaching hostile forces an unforgettable lesson. He said that Sudan will become a graveyard for the plotters' ambitions and moves. The source stressed that Sudan has acquainted its friends with these reckless moves and that these friends will help Sudan in undermining and aborting such moves and their perpetrators.

In another development, the competent Sudanese organs have received reports that some of the southern region ministers who lost their positions visited Libya recently and that some left for the Soviet Union. In his statement to SUNA, the responsible source wondered about this sudden Soviet concern for the southern regions' people, since the Soviet Union has always stood by as a spectator during the stages of the quest for peace and accord in the south.

TUNISIA

Foreign Minister Reports on Visit to Morocco

LD250127 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] King Hassan II yesterday — Wednesday — evening received Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi, who conveyed a message from the grand struggler President Habib Bourguiba. The hour-long audience was held in an extremely cordial atmosphere. Afterward, Es-Sebsi made a statement in which he expressed his extreme pleasure at the great attention and warm welcome accorded to him by the Moroccan king.

He pointed out that the lengthy deep discussions he held with the king covered bilateral relations, the Arab Maghreb and the work required to build it, as well as the situation in the Arab world and in Africa and international issues.

Es-Sebsi stated that his meeting with King Hassan II convinced him even further that the building of the Greater Arab Maghreb was proceeding along the right course. In conclusion, he expressed his thanks and gratitude to the Moroccan monarch, his Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, and members of the Moroccan Government for their kind hospitality and welcome.

Es-Sebsi was accorded special attention by the crown prince,who called at the place where the Tunisian foreign minister was staying in the southern part of Rabat and invited him to a luncheon he held in his honor yesterday, Wednesday.

Mohamed Awad, the king's counselor, this evening held a banquet in the evening in honor of Beji Caid es-Sebsi.

Military Men Face Trial for Islamic Party link
PM241441 Paris Le Monde in French 24 Aug 83 p 20

[Michel Deure dispatch: "Leaders of Islamic Liberation Party To Appear Before Military Court"]

[Excerpt] Tunis — Thirty leaders and members of the Tunisian section of the Islamic Liberation Party will appear before the Tunis military court beginning Thursday, 25 August, and will have to answer charges of membership of an illegal political association. The choice of this court can be explained by the fact that 19 members of the military (a captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 of whom is on the run, and 16 noncommissioned officers) are implicated, in addition to 11 civilians, mainly teachers and technicians.

This is the first time since a plot to assassinate President Bourguiba was discovered in 1962 that members of the Tunisian military have been prosecuted for political reasons. It is not impossible that the recent changes in the leadership of the General Staff are connected with the discovery of this affair early this summer.

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WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR Official Hits Spain-Morocco Fishing Pact
LD241957 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1800 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs of the SDAR has described the signing of the fisheries agreement between Spain and Morocco as an act of piracy and aggression against his country and the Saharan people. For this reason, he said, the Saharan people will take all necessary steps to defend its territorial waters.

The foreign minister made these statements in an interview on the Onda Pesquera program, whose audience is mainly Spanish fishermen. It was precisely Spanish fishermen whom the Saharan foreign minister was addressing to tell them that they should be aware of the fact that when they fish on the Saharan coast they will be inside Saharan territorial waters. The SDAR will therefore be forced to attack them.

The Saharan representative added that responsibility for what may happen in the future should be assumed by the Spanish Government because it signed an gareement with Morocco on territorial waters which do not belong to it.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Rebels Claim Victory in Hal-Hal

EA221647 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Hal-Hal Front — There was a heavy 2-day clash in the Hal-Hal front between the EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front]and enemy forces. In the engagement, which took place 16-17 August, our popular forces killed more than 710 enemy soldiers, wounded more than 760, and captured 20. They also captured 122 Kalashnikov assault rifles, 10 Brens, 6 RPG-Sevens, 7 pistols, 1 radio communication set, and other useful enemy property.

Two enemy soldiers surrendered to our popular forces. Those who surrendered are: [name indistinct], service number 399345, member of the 14th battalion of the 71st Brigade; and Ejigu Mekonen Dessie, member of the second battalion of the 8th brigade.

Recent TPLF Clashes With Dergue Troops Reported

EA231227 (Clandestine) Voice of Tigre Revolution in Tigrinya to Ethiopia 0400 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] The heroic TPLF [Tigrai People's Liberation Front]and Ethiopian's People's Democratic Movement [EPDM] forces havekilled or wounded 40 Dergue soldiers in a clash on 15 August with enemy soldiers who were advancing from [name indistinct] to Lalibella. The remaining enemy forces were forced to retreat in disarray to Lalibella.

In other clashes between the TPLF and the Dergue forces on 10 August and 18 August around Axum and Endaselassie, the heroic TPLF forces killed or wounded 10 Dergue soldiers and captured two assault rifles.

KENYA

President Moi Speaks at Nomination Ceremony

EA241647 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1020 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi, at the presidential nomination ceremony at Uhuru Park, Nairobi]

[Text] Officials of the Kenya African National Union, my fellow countrymen:

I am indeed overwhelmed with the feeling of love and unity demonstrated by Kenyans today as a sign of patriotism to our beloved country. [applause] Your presence in large numbers to witness my nomination as the president of our nation does clearly demonstrate the kind of unity that forms the cornerstone of our strength as a nation. Many of you out of love for our country and support for democratic form of government have voluntarily made long journeys from all corners of our country in order to come and witness this historic occasion. I also believe that you are here because you realize that the presidency is our constitutional institution which has to care for the well-being of our nation and for every Kenyan, irrespective of status or ethnic background. [applause] Indeed, your support as demonstrated today gives me further encouragement and pride that we are a united nation. [applause]

You have this morning renewed my mandate to serve you with dedication and love for all. [applause] For me it is a renewed challenge, and I confirm my willingness and readiness to shoulder the responsibility the office entails. [applause] With good will and sincerity on the part of every Kenyan, I am confident of leading our nation to greater prosperity, peace, and unity — all of which must be seen as elements so endeared by our children whose future must always take priority in every action we take while managing the nation. [applause]

We will continue to support and protect our democratic institutions as clearly stated in our republic's constitution and whose provisions are fully in consonance with the constitution of our ruling party, KANU. [applause] I wish to emphasize that we are going to the general elections with a clear realization that our constitution provides the only basis of managing the affairs of this nation. Our objectives regarding the Kenya we want have been clearly stated in the KANU manifesto published recently.

I am confident that under the guidance of our national philosophy of peace, love, and unity, we will conduct free and peaceful elections. [applause] I also wish to assure you that the machinery of government is fully geared to assist you in ensuring that there is peace and tranquillity during the period of general elections.

Throughout this period we must all accept the fact that the verdict as to who takes a position of leadership in whatever capacity is the responsibility of the electorate. I emphasize this point because free election is the surest way of making all Kenyans fully appreciate that our government is of the people. [applause] I need not reiterate the fact that the whole world is watching us,and indeed it is for us to proudly show them that we are purely democratic. [applause] Under the guidance of our nyayo [footsteps] philosophy, I wish all Kenyans peace and happiness during this period of deciding on should represent you in planning and managing the destiny of our nation. [applause]

I am happy to see international press around us to witness democracy at work. [applause] We have nothing to hide — in fact, if there is any democratic country anywhere in the world I think Kenya is leading. [applause] It is leading in the sense that even in the most advanced, democratic, free countries like Great Britain, America, and elsewhere, no party can put up candidates more than one for each party. In Britain they have three parties and they have three candidates. Here in Kenya one constituency has 19 candidates. [applause] Can they beat that? Surely those who have been talking about oppression and what have you overseas should come and face the music — that is, face the electorate. [applause]

KANU Body Issues Resolutions on Elections

EA241403 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The KANU Governing Council yesterday passed six resolutions which, according to KANU Secretary General Mr Robert Matano, were endorsed by delegates attending the annual delegates conference at Kenyatta International Conference Centre, chaired by His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi.

The first resolution stated that President Moi was nominated to be the only presidential candidate for the party during today's presidential nominations. Secondly: The new KANU manifesto launched by President Moi will be the national guideline for all KANU officials. Thirdly: The KANU Governing Council resolved that in the future only candidates with a clear majority will be allowed to contest elections. Fourthly: In the future, any aspiring candidate or party leader will have to adhere to the national code of conduct.

The Governing Council also resolved that there should be harmonious coexistence between the church and all other leaders for the stability of the country. And lastly, the council cleared 991 candidates to vie for parliamentary seats in the coming elections.

SOMALIA

'Loyalist' Officers Defect to Opposition Forces

EA222204 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Two officers of the loyalist forces of the Siad regime have defected to the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] wing of the Somali opposition forces.

The officers are Lieutenant Said Abdi Yusuf and Lieutenant Said Ahmad of the 28th Brigade of the paramilitary police stationed outside Baidoa, central Somalia.

The new officers who have defected to the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces belonged to a unit of the paramilitary forces ordered to oppress the people by destroying wells and water troughs, and stealing livestock belonging to the public. The regime uses the livestock in the implementation of its campaign to press young people into the army.

CAMEROON

AFP on Biya Power Consolidation Following Plot

AB241720 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 24 Aug 83

[By Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Yaounde, Aug. 24 (AFP) — President Paul Biya of Cameroon appears to have emerged in a stronger position in the wake of a plot against the republic which he announced two days ago, using it to further tighten his hold on the African states's principal institutions. Mr Biya also intends to exploit the situation to mark up a political point against the man who is now openly regarded as his adversary — his predecessor Ahmadou Ahidjo, who resigned as head of state for health reasons last November 4, but had not quit the political scene. Mr Ahidjo had for example remained at the head of Cameroon's sole party, the Cameroonian National Union (UNC).

This had created two centres of power, and a debate had developed in political circles in recent months over whether the party should seek to impose supremacy of if the president be the sole politcial master. [as received] Mr Biya did not want the controversy to continue on the grounds that it could interfere with the functioning of his regime.

Speaking at his home in the south of France yesterday, Mr Ahidjo said Mr Biya and his entourage had developed a "coup phobia" and had installed a "regime of police terror" in the nine months since Mr Biya took over as president. He said arrests and extorted confessions were aimed at diverting attention from the country's real problems.

On June 18 Mr Biya dismissed several leading figures of Mr Ahidjo's administration without consulting the ex-president, whose prime minister he had been. Mr Ahidjo had been in power for 22 years before suddenly stepping down.

Following his announcement of a coup plot on Monday, Mr Biya sacked his prime minister, Maigari Bella Bouba, and Armed Forces Minister Abdoulaye Maikano. Both men were known for their unfailing support of Mr Ahidjo. In a broadcast speech, Mr Biya said the changes were aimed at consolidating government "solidarity", in other words, the president intends to surround himself from now on by people whose loyalty to him cannot be questioned.

As part of the same process, Mr Biya has also created an armed forces command, which had not existed until now, naming one of his close collaborators, General Pierre Semengue, to the post. The president also announced the division of the country's large Northern Province into three administrative units. Although there has been no official explanation, that move would appear to be aimed at increasing state control over a region presumed more than most others to be inclined to rebel against the present authorities in Yaounde.

Northern Cameroon, which is largly Moslem and is also Mr Ahidjo's home region, resents power now being in the hands of the animist or Christian south from where Mr Biya comes. A reliable source moreover said that most of the alleged plotters arrested in the last few days were from the north.

Mr Ahidjo's continued political activity despite his stepping down as head of state had set many people wondering, and a question frequently asked is how the man who led the country for 22 years and who is considered the author of its unification could have taken the risk of allowing divisions to arise.

(In Paris today, the clandestine opposition Union of Cameroon People (UPC) condemned the coup attempt and blamed ex-President Ahidjo, demanding that an international warrant be issued for his arrest. In a telegramme to Mr Biya, the UPC affirmed support for the president, but at the same time warned him that "hesitations and half-measures avoiding the legalisation of popular forces and a veritable democracy" were dangerous for both him and the country. The UPC said that more than 900 billion francs CFA (about 2.25 billion dollars) had been embezzled by Mr Ahidjo "who is using this treasure to plot for a return to power".)

Ahidjo Statement on Biya

AB240750 Paris AFP in English 0727 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, Aug 24 (AFP) — Former Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo accused his successor and former protege, President Paul Biya, Tuesday of having installed a "regime of police terror" in the nine months since he took over. Speaking from his home in southern France, Mr Ahidjo, who stepped down last year after 22 years in power, attacked the "coup d'etat phobia" he said was gripping Mr Biya, who announced Monday he had foiled a plot to overthrow his government. The ex-president said arrests and extorted confessions were "thoughtless acts" which endangered national unity and were aimed at diverting attention from the country's real problems.

Mr Ahidjo, who has remained head of the ruling Cameroon National Union, had hitherto declared his support for Mr Biya as the new leader grappled with discontent among Cabinet ministers and others loyal to the ex-president, a northerner. Mr Biya comes from southern Cameroon. Mr Ahidjo said Monday that dismissed government ministers had had their passports seized and been banned from leaving the country. Tapping of telephones had also been introduced, he charged.

President Biya on Monday sacked Premier Maigari Bouba Bello and Defence Minister Abdoulaye Maikano, both of them considered loyal to Mr Ahidjo.

CHAD

Minister Reports Libyan Advance, Denies Skirmish

AB241412 Paris AFP in French 1337 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, 24 Aug (AFP) — Libya is stengthening its advanced based 80 km south of Faya-Largeau on the road linking that town to Koro-Toro while troops are reported to have started moving from Faya-Largeau and Fada toward Oum Chalouba, Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat stated on

Wednesday. The Chadian minister added that Oum Chalouba and Koro-Toro may be attacked "in the next few days." Some 1,500 Libyans supported by 100 armored vehicles might carry out attacks against the two towns, he stated.

The Chadian minister also denied the information announcing on Wednesday morning that there were clashes on Tuesday in Oum Chalouba between elements of the Chadian national forces and the supporters of former President Goukouni Oueddei. Mr Mahamat, who stated that Libya did not engage in any air operations in the last few days outside Faya-Largeau, further said that Libyan aircraft including fighter bombers have been landing at the airport of that big palm grove in the north of Chad.

AFP Reports 'Lethargic Atmosphere' in Ndjamena

AB241425 Paris AFP in French 1238 GMT 24 Aug 83

[From Yves Heller, AFP special envoy]

[Text] Ndjamena, 24 August (AFP) — Ndjamena is now living under the French "umbrella" in a lethargic atmosphere disturbed only from time to time by reactor noise coming from the airport. This noise — which is reassuring for some and still "insufficient" for others — has become much more discreet than during the hottest hours of the setting up of the materiel for the "Manta" operation. With the spectacular arrival of French Jaguar and F-1 Mirage planes in Ndjamena, the Chadian capital, plunged in the moistness of the rainy season, has not experienced the continuous in and out flights of big transport planes bringing in men and equipment since Sunday.

Despite the restored calm — the shooting having practically stopped for the moment on the northern and eastern fronts — the war seems both close and far away: close because the presence in the capital of troops of the Foreign Legion, paratroopers, and French fighter planes appears to many of the inhabitants to be an element capable of effectively dissuading all new enemy initiatives; and far away because this French presence is not ostentatious in any way and is even very discreet in the city.

Only a few French military jeeps or trucks can be seen in the center of the capital. Their occupants are most often assigned to peaceful supply duties while the bulk of the French troops stationed in Ndjamena (a few hundred men) continue to settle down in the sordid rooms of the Dubut barracks in the Farcha quarter not far from the airport. This barrack — surrounded by some low buildings that were once white — was seriously damaged by Libyan troops during their 1980-1981 presence in Ndjamena.

In Ndjamena, the war seemed far away on Wednesday on the occasion of the launching of "Tree Planting Week." For a few hours, good humor prevailed as 2,000-3,000 trees were being planted — including "the presidential tree" — a few kilometers south of the capital. Side by side, Chadian ministers and foreign ambassadors made their contribution to the fight against desert encroachment under the amused gaze of thousands of Ndjamena inhabitants.

Despite this, the war still exists as is evidenced by the carcasses of the half destroyed buildings lining the avenues marked by potholes. In some quarters, no house was spared from the fighting of the preceding years. Pock-marked by the impact of bullets or dotted with lurid engravings, these houses, which have been invaded by vegetation, constantly remind one that war has almost become "second nature" in Chad.

The war is also present through the alarmist reports that have been filtering in from the front: massive reinforcement of the Libyan troops stationed in the north of the country and clashes only about 100 km from the French positions in the east. Finally, the war is omnipresent because of the posters on walls everywhere in the capital recalling President Hissein Habre's determination to recover the northern territories in the hands of the "enemy." "No to all attempts to sell off Chad dirt cheap!", proclaim these posters which also carry the picture of President Habre in fatigue dress.

Paris Paper Interviews GUNT Information Minister

PM241231 Paris Liberation in French 22 Aug 83 p 5

[Interview with Transitional National Union Government of ChadInformation Minister Ouchour Tourgoudi by Pierre Haski in Paris — date not gven]

[Text] *Liberation*: Are you prepared to negotiate?

Ouchour Tourgoudi: Of course, we do not reject negotiations if they will lead to a lasting peace in keeping with the Chadian people's aspirations.

Liberation: With whom should negotiations take place?

Ouchour Tourgoudi: If there are negotiations, they must involve all Chadian political opinions, which reflect our country's geopolitical image.

Liberation: Does this include Hissein Habre too?

Ouchour Tourgoudi: Habre is the only one to have called into question what the political groupings decided in Lagos (1979 Lagos agreement which gave rise to the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] — *Liberation* editor's note) in order to establish peace in Chad.

Liberation: So you refuse to negotiate with him?

Ouchour Tourgoudi: Habre is the bane of Chad. Since he was brought into Chadian politics he has reminded all Chadians of exile and dishonor. Can such a man sit down at a negotiating table to discuss Chad?

Liberation: What do you think is the best solution?

Ouchour Tourgoudi: The Chadian people should be given the choice of the person who can validly represent them according to the system which the Chadian people choose. We assumed responsibility for our country 25 years ago. We made many

tentative steps and are still doing so, but we must be allowed to choose our path and must have the right to act on our country's behalf. Paternalism must end once and for all.

Liberation: Would you accept an arbitrator?

Ouchour Tourgoudi: Negotiations must not be used to exploit the people by repeating the unfortunate experiement of the OAU white helmets in 1982. If there are any arbitrators in the future they must not be judge in their own case. If there are negotiations people must also distinguish between the Chadian conflict, which is one thing, and score-settling with specific countries, which is another. In any case we do not reject any good initiative from any source provided it is aimed at a just and lasting peace.

Liberation: Do you think that the present truce will make negotiations possible?

Ouchour Tourgoudi: The present period of calm is merely a stage following France's massive intervention. If this intervention is sincerely aimed at achieving a settlement, the period of calm will continue. However, if it is merely aimed at supporting one camp and combatting our forces, that is a different matter...

Liberation: What about Libya?

Ouchour Tourgoudi: Libya merely wants good-neighborly relations and peace for its southern neighbor.

Liberation: Do you maintain that there are no Libyan troop alongside you?

Ouchour Tourgoudi: There are no Libyan soldiers with our forces.

Bardai Commentary on French Military 'Line'

AB192105 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Station commentary: "Enemies' Dilatory Maneuvers"]

[Text] We will only hold negotiations with (?Tripoli). This statement was made by the leader of the antinational forces at a news conference given to Western newsmen. In uttering his short sentence, Hissein Habre, the blackmailer, did not surprise anyone. We are used to hearing that song. After the failure of his adventurous military operations in the north and the east of the country, the jailer of Francois Claustre wants to work out an image for himself on any basis. In fact, he is imitating the frog which wanted to grow as fat as a bull.

The Ndjamena rebel wanted to use words to erase the military victories won by the National Liberation Army [ANL] over his men. We will not, therefore, dwell on the irrefutable reports of many Western newsmen on the zone freed by the revolutionary forces. We just want to make (?a remark on the position) of the murderer of Major Galopin. He dreams of holding negotiations from a position of strength. In other words, he wants to (?call back) the Transitional National Union Government in order to deal with it (?later). [passage indistinct]

Concerning the GUNT position supporting national reconciliation as called for by the OAU and upheld by the majority of African and other countries, it is a reasonable and responsible stand. However, some GUNT sympathizers privately support the thesis that the actual party to discuss with the GUNT at this stage of the conflict is France and not the FAN, which is now under pressure and under the protection of the French Government. For many Chadian patriots, the national annihilation forces have ceased to exist militarily since 12 August 1983, following their defeat against GUNT forces. (?The same circles) observe that the FAN positions have now been taken over by the French and Zairian troops as well as mercenary (?hordes).

Concerning the famous red line, it seems to be moving at the speed of 100 km an hour because the French paratroopers are now reported at Arada and Biltine. So that red line can neither lull the ANL fighters to sleep nor mystify the GUNT (?president) and mix up the political and military map of Chad. It is impossible to divide Chad into two parts, which would only be aimed at sowing division in the armed struggle of its people. As a matter of fact, should not one recall that the ANL fighters and commando units have further intensified the liberation struggle in the center, in the east, and in the south of the country?

Meanwhile, this is not the first time the French have drawn up a military line across Chad. They made a similar attempt at their own risk in a recent past. According to latest reports, the number of French paratroopers in Chad will be brought up to 3,000 by the end of the week. If the trend is maintained, there will be more instructors than men to be instructed. We can say that there will be two instructors for every FAN combatant. France also envisages the dispatch of an air fleet to Ndjamena. But this interventionist policy will have no bearing on the ANL fighters. They are determined to overcome every obstacle on the path toward the total liberation of Chad.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

EFE Reports Health Minister Requests Asylum

PA191725 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1149 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Madrid, 18 Aug (EFE) — Equatorial Guinean Health Minister Emiliano Buale, who sent a letter of resignation to President Teodoro Obiang on 13 August, has requested political asylum from the Spanish authorities. According to diplomatic sources, Buale also asked that the Spanish Embassy in Malabo administer his assets (house and property) in Guinea, a former Spanish colony.

Emiliano Buale, 51, sole member of the Bubi tribe in the Fang majority cabinet of Obiang, denounced in his letter of resignation the "arbitrariness, inefficiency, and corruption" of the presidential Cabinet. Buale, who has been in Spain since 16 July when he arrived on a vacation, has kept his wife and six children in Madrid for several years.

Although he spoke with Obiang in Madrid during the latter's visit to Spain in late July, Buale did not advise him at that time of his intention to resign and request asylum in Spain.

Madrid: Elections To Be Held 28 August
LD242035 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The first elections since the arrival in power of Obiang Nguema in 1979 will be held in Equatorial Guinea on 28 August. The official single list proposes 41 candidates.

GHANA

First Ministerial Meeting With Benin Opens

AB241505 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The first ministerial meeting of the Ghana-Benin Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation began in Accra today. Opening it, the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, reminded the delegates of the need for developing countries to redouble their efforts and pool their resources to improve the living conditions of their people. This is because reliance on developed countries has proved grossly inadequate for the development of the Third World. He said through self-reliance and joint endeavor, the developing countries like Ghana and Benin should be able to redress the trade imbalances in their economies.

[Passage indistinct] expected to work toward such oriented decisions that will improve the living conditions of the peoples of the two countries, especially in the areas of trade, agriculture, transport, health, education, culture, and tourism.

Ghana is represented by a 14-member team led by the director of the African Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr J.L.M. (Emmisan), while Benin's 8-member team is headed by the minister for transport, Mr Bouraima Taofiqui, who is yet to arrive.

Border Guards Commander Issues Warning

AB191900 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Statement issued by Colonel Ken Addo, border guards commander, in Accra on 19 August — read by announcer]

[Text] This statement is on the activities of the border guards service in the face of the escalation of smuggling along our borders and also of the activities of subvertionists in neighboring countries against our popular revolution. No doubt, you are aware of the role of the service as the protectors of the national economy against those who are bent on smuggling what is produced through the toil and sweat of the Ghanaian worker across to neighboring countries. This role puts a greater responsibility on the service, especially during this period of our history when our economy has been reduced to shambles through years of mismanagement, corruption, greed, and selfishness.

It is sad to note that smugglers are still at work and are, in fact, intensifying their activities, sometimes with the connivance of the people paid to check these activities. Though some allegations made in the press about the activities of guardsmen deployed along our borders have been found to be false, I must admit that a few serious cases against guardsmen have been found to be true. Since my assumption of duty as the border guards commander, I have constantly reminded my men about the changing situation in the country with the advent of the 31 December revolution and the need to eliminate within their ranks all forms of corruption, aiding and abetting, and all other vices that have for years been either rightly or wrongly associated with the service.

I realized that for us to perform the task assigned to us as guardsmen, we must first and foremost set our own house in order. I wish to assure you, therefore, that my command is determined to ensure that no case of impropriety on the part of any guardsman would go unpunished. The honeymoon period is over. There are still reports of corruption and aiding of dissidents to cross the borders on the part of guardsmen. Henceforth, any guardsman caught engaging in such activities will be shot. On the other hand, those guardsmen who will identify themselves with the noble objectives of the service will be duly recognized and rewarded.

In view of the intensification of smuggling activities, guardsmen have been mounting 24-hour operations along the borders to track and arrest smugglers. They have been advised to involve the local People's Defense Committees in their operations. Special striking forces, made up of dedicated and loyal guardsmen, have also been active for some time, and they have the instruction to shoot any smuggler who resists arrest or any guardsman found aiding and abetting. We intend also to intensify our operations on the high seas against fishermen who have been aiding smugglers to ferry their goods into and out of the country. Guardsmen are determined and will shoot at any boat which refuses to submit itself for checking.

May I also use this opportunity to warn those fishermen who have been using dynamite to fish in our fresh waters to stop this practice forthwith or face revolutionary action.

Accra Military, Police Ordered To Report

AB242045 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] An official announcement in Accra this evening directs all military and police personnel attached to the Greater Accra Regional NDC [National Defense Committee] Secretariat to report to their units immediately. They are also to cease performing duties with the Secretariat until further notice.

Meanwhile, the public in greater Accra region have been asked to report any misconduct of the regional NDC Secretariat personnel relating to the seizure of cars or goods as well as the payment of illegal fines to the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] secretary for the greater Accra region.

PNDC Member on Differences Between PDC, Army

AB240950 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] A 2-day conference on defense committees in Accra opened yesterday at the Kwame Nkruma Conference Center under the theme: 130 days of consistent organization and mobilization. Delivering the opening address, the secretary to the national defense committee, Professor Mawuse Dake, said the PNDC is seriously concerned about unnecessary confrontations bwteen PDC [People's Defense Committees] on one hand, and the military and the police on the other.

Prof Mawuse Dake noted that the issues involved center around the use of or misuse of power. He said many defense committee militants have been misdirecting their energies, supposedly in the name of the revolution. The secretary, however, gave an assurance that several problems and frustrations facing defense committees are being given the needed attention by the NDC and its standing committee. Prof Mawuse Dake made it plain the power or authority which is not used to improve the condition of people is a destructive, useless power. In this way, he noted that the use of force which alienates rather than mobilizes the people is complete thuggery. Prof Mawuse Dake stressed the need for hard work and discipline because apart from the political role of the PDC's, they have also been charged with the responsibility to ensure maximum efficiency and productivity.

On the moral side, the NDC secretary said reports have been reaching his office indicating that some PDC members are getting involved in malpractices. Prof Mawuse Dake told those cadres to be tolerant and cultivate the ability to listen to different views even if they disagree with such views because acts of intolerance cannot promote the revolutionary purpose. The secretary said since the PNDC is planning an important role for the defense committees in the new decentralized system, they must be well prepared to take over government at the local, district, and regional level as a step toward the full development of the National Defense Committee.

Four Given Prison Terms for Aiding Fugitive

AB200830 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 20 Aug 83

[Text] The public tribunal has sentenced four persons to various terms of imprisonment after it found them guilty of aiding one of the fugitives involved in last November's attempt to destabilize the revolution, Lieutenant Colonel Kora, to escape arrest [as heard]. They are Chief Superintendent Yidani, his wife Veronica, Lahaji Mumuni Amadu-Baba, and Yahaya Seidu.

Yidani, who the tribunal described as the master programmer for the whole episode, was jailed 8 years, while his wife who was tried in absentia had 7 years. Lahaji Baba got 8 years and Yahaya Seidu 6 years. They all pleaded not guilty. The sentences take effect from the day of their arrest.

600 Students To Participate in Cuban Program

AB242145 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] A second batch of about 240 Ghanaian pupils drawn from all over the country have left Accra by air for Havana, Cuba, for studies in various fields to meet Ghana's manpower needs. The pupils, whose ages range between 13 and 16 will continue with their secondary education and receive technical, polytechnic, and university education in Cuba. They will be taught technical, science, and educational subjects by Cuban teachers while seven Ghanaian teachers accompanying them will teach English, geography, and history to help the children maintain their national outlook and link during their stay in Cuba.

According to sources close to the State Committee For Economic Cooperation, a total of 600 Ghanaian children are expected to leave for the Isle of the Youth in Cuba by next week to participate in the Cuban Government educational program for the benefit of countries struggling for political, cultural, and economic emancipation. The pupils were selected from the children of farmers, miners, police, armed forces, fishermen, and laborers from across the length and breadth of the country through the regional and district wings of the NDC, the National Youth Organizing Commission, and the Ghana-Cuba Friendship Society because since 1966, their parents, although the producers of the bulk of the nation's wealth, have been denied the opportunity for their children's further education.

Ghanaian medical team accompanied the children to take care of their health needs. There were also pressmen, the PNDC secretary for PDC's and WDC's [Workers Defense Committees], Mr Akrasi-Sarpong, and a Trade Union Congress delegation including Mr Opare-Ababio and Mr S.D. Asante, general secretary of the Public Services Workers and Agricultural Workers Union.

NIGERIA

Further Results of Senatorial Election Reported

NPN Wins 55 Seats

AB241245 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Results of all the 85 senatorial seats contested for in last Saturday's election have been released by the Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco. The National Party of Nigeria, NPN, won 55 seats. The Nigerian People's Party, NPP, has 12, the Unity Party of Nigeria, UPN, 12, and the People's Redemption Party, PRP, 5 while the Great Nigeria People's Party, GNPP, has 1.

NPN Wins Adamawa Seat

AB231010 Lagos NAN in English 1000 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Yola, Aug 22 (NAN) — The Fedeco office in Yola announced today that (Rtd) Col Andrawus Sawa of the NPN won the Adamawa senatorial seat by polling 146,771 votes. He defeated Alhaji Baubakar Waziri of the UPN who scored 32,751 votes and the NPP candidate, Alhaji Musa Mamawa, who came third with 29,945 votes. The remaining results from Muri, Wukari and Numan senatorial districts are being expected soon.

SENEGAL

French Minister Meets With Diouf, Comments

AB242030 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Christian Nucci, the French minister of cooperation, was at the (Roune) Avenue Palace this morning where he held 1-hour talks with President Abdou Diouf. We are thankful that cooper

ation between France and Senegal is good. Christian Nucci speaks to Oumar Sheich.

[Begin Nucci recording] I came here after a long trip undertaken to discuss bilateral problems and issues of general interest. It was my duty to stop in Dakar after a number of activities that I undertook in the past weeks and also to review documents on relations between France and Senegal. I had direct, frank, and detailed talks with the president of the republic on questions related to current issues and also to the lives of every man and woman of these two countries. This is what we discussed — in a nutshell, all current burning issues. [end recording]

The Chadian problem could certainly not be left out. Abdou Diouf and Christian Nucci also reviewed this.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr Minister, with all the military provisions supplied to Chad by France, which President Hissein Habre still describes as insufficient, do you think this is the time to implement the 1976 agreement to the letter, especially in case of an attack?

[Nucci] In a case like this, I think that one must very often know how to keep silent, and I refer, for example to the statement made by Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, who said recently that the Chadian conflict will not be internationalized at all. My friend Claude Cheysson made this declaration [words indistinct] before the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly. That was the statement he made. For my part, I can only approve it.

[Reporter] Do you now think that France's position concerning this problem satisfies its African friends who are requesting direct French intervention?

[Nucci] Exactly, when we have friends it is better to avoid speaking for them. [Passage indistinct] I have said and I repeat that we have some very good friends who are asking for certain things. I think they are in a better position to say what they think of our present performance. Don't you think so?

[Reporter] Thank you, Mr Minister. [end recording]

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara Holds Press Conference in Ouagadougou

AB221023 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1310 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Press conference given by Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the Upper Voltan National Council of the Revolution, in Ouagadougou; date not given; monitored in progress — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Sankara] ... Captain Sankara was the brain behind it and so on. I should like to tell you that the events of 7 November were a very complicated matter full of lessons. The 7 November events gave birth to a very heterogenous regime with its inevitable contradictions. All my efforts and those of my comrades were aimed at hindering the perpetration of the 7 November coup d'etat. This sounds strange but we were in Ouagadougou only by coincidence. It sounds strange but we did everything to dissuade the authors of the 7 November events. You must understand, however, that we do not all have the same political views. Some people believe that all that is required to seize power is to have arms and some military units while for others — including us — power should first of all be the affair of a conscious people.

These people tried to make Colonel Some Yorian president of the Republic of Upper Volta. They also wanted to liberate certain elements of the third republic who were being detained by the CMRPN [Military Committee of Redress for National Progress]. To realize their project and attain their objective, they needed soldiers, and the best way for them to get these soldiers — since they felt isolated within the Army — was to go to the various Army units to propose the participation of all those who, they said, wanted to liberate the detained officers, that is Captain Blaise Compaore, Captain Zongo (Adi), and Captain Sankara as well as others like Major Lingani who were being threatened. They succeeded because many of the militarymen thought they had a moral duty toward these officers and agreed to fight for them, forgetting that the captains and other officers I have just mentioned were against this coup d'etat. Because of the contradictions which later cropped up between them, the authors of the 7 November coup were unable to make Colonel Some Yorian the head of state, although they were able to liberate certain elements of the third republic. They were, however, disappointed because other elements of the third republic had not been liberated. There were some contradictions that should be understood. They did not hesitate to say that Captain Sankara was the strong man and to hold Captain Sankara responsible for the coup.

As you know, Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo was under the protection of commandos who had been trained by us and who maintain toward us all the loyalty and fidelity that all elite troops always maintain between themselves and their officers. Therefore, we could have initiated a coup d'etat against him at any moment if we had wished. We even took risks to ensure that there was no coup d'etat against him. We must say, therefore, that the 7 November events had been a very serious blow to us, and we even once tendered our resignations to President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo. He remembers it but he never announced it. We tendered our resignations because we did not agree with his policies. We knew that he continued to receive instructions from somewhere. We knew that we could not bring him back to our position but we did not want a coup d'etat against him. We preferred to tender our resignation because of honesty, but he refused to accept it. This is, therefore, an aspect of the 7 November events which are still shrowded in mystery. Perhaps history will be able to deal more with it and assign responsibilities.

[Pierre Atie of the *Liberation*] Mr President, to return to one of your earlier answers, can you tell us when the Army will return to the barracks? And what kind of relationship do you intend to establish with the civilian political forces existing in the country, and how will you safeguard the freedom of expression to which — I think — you have declared your attachment in the past?

[Sankara] First question: the return of the Army to the barracks. You want to know when, and it is your right to ask this question. But I want you to know that as far as we are concerned,

there is no difference between revolutionaries in the barracks and revolutionaries outside the barracks. There are revolutionaries everywhere. The Army is a component of the Upper Voltan people — a component which is experiencing the same contradictions as the other classes of the Upper Voltan people. We have taken power out of the barracks. You have noticed that we are the first military regime that has not established our headquarters in a military camp. This is a very significant fact. Better still, we have set up our headquarters at the Entente Council building. You have now understood me: There is no question of the military seizing power one day and giving it back another day. It is a question of the military living with the people of Upper Volta, suffering with the people, and fighting by their side at all times. There is, therefore, no question of a deadline!

About our future relationship with the politicians, what relationship do you want us to establish with them? We have met with former political party leaders and explained our position to them. As far as we are concerned, these parties no longer exist. They have been dissolved. This should be very clear. Our relations with them are the same as those we have with other Upper Voltan citizens. Or if they wish, we will establish revolutionary relations with them provided they also want to become revolutionaries. Apart from this, there can only be relations between revolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries.

You have talked about freedom of expresssion to which I was very deeply attached. I would say that I am very pleased about this question. Although I sometimes change my hats, I am pleased to say that I am always attached to the freedom of expression.

[Isaac Assoua of AFP] The Upper Voltan weekly newspaper *Carrefour Africain last week carried a report about the events* that took place on the night of 4 August and the morning of 5 August. Do you consider this report correct, Mr President?

[Sankara] Don't let us talk about [words indistinct]. Is there another question?

[Presumably same reporter] Mr President, I would like to return to the question just asked by my colleague of *Liberation*. During a press conference, the former head of state stated that you have been manipulated by the LIPAD [Patriotic League for Development] and the PAI [African Independence Party], which are very (?popular) in Upper Volta. Can you tell us exactly if you have relations with these groups or do you deny what has been said?

[Sankara] It would be abnormal and illogical for an Upper Voltan citizen living in Upper Volta and interested in the people of Upper Volta to be ignorant of the existing political movements in the country. I have relations with the LIPAD as well as with the former political parties which I have dissolved. I also have relations with the other organizations which claim to be progressive and are waging a revolutionary struggle for democracy, and I will have relations with other organizations that may be created for or against progressive ideas. One must know the political fauna and flora of Upper Volta if one wants to be a responsible Upper Voltan citizen. As to whether I have been manipulated or not, I would simply ask whether LIPAD members were the only people who took to the streets? There were thousands of people who took to the streets following the coup d'etat of 17 May. If there were only LIPAD members in the streets, one could then say that it was only the LIPAD that was concerned. The former head of state said that but you failed to ask him who was manipulating him. You failed to insist on this question. Well, I too would like to know who was manipulating him. By the way, I think I can answer that question but I want him to be honest enough to say it himself.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, we will now talk about economic matters. In view of the fact that you have just declared that the economic program will be defined later and that there are some internal preoccupations concerning economic problems, you will be asked a few questions.

[Abdu Sherif of APS] Mr President, you have taken some important measures in favor of the rural populations of the north and Sahel regions who are severely affected by drought. Do you intend to take in the near future other important measures in favor of these rural people in order to definitely solve the problem of malnutrition and the food crisis?

[Sankara] The rural people will be our constant preoccupation in view of their number, their weight, and what they represent in the present phase of the revolution. We will take over the task of ensuring self-sufficiency in food but not in the form of slogans on T shirts, but in other forms — in concrete forms — in order to demonstrate to the Upper Voltan people that they are capable of feeding themselves and being self-sufficient. Measures will be taken to organize the people for this economic struggle and the struggle against underdevelopment.

[Gerald Ouedraogo of the National Television] Mr President, during the 13 August 1983 march, the traders offered you their support provided you grant them the freedom of trade and industry. What is your answer? On the other hand, it seems that speculation on the sale of grain has begun in certain commercial circles. What do you intend to do to check this phenomenon? I thank you.

[Sankara] To those who have offered us their support on the condition that we allow them to freely exercise their trade and industrial activities, we would answer that there exists and always will exist in Upper Volta — the Upper Volta of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] — an investment code, laws, and texts governing economic activities in general which will make it possible to satisfy the essential needs of the Upper Voltan people. The traders can always continue to engage in their business. It is only the dubious or miserable traders who will not be able to continue because they based their trade on certain rotten leaders who were corrupt and expected bribes.

Concerning the speculation that has already begun, you must understand that they are actions which our enemies and detractors started to launch. Unfortunately for them, they have been defeated by reality. There have been attempts to create artificial scarcity through the rapid hoarding of bags of rice, millet, sorghum, corn, and so on in order to empty the markets and make people believe that there will be famine in Upper Volta with the advent of the CNR. Our warehouses are still full, so full that we have enough to help our brothers affected by food shortage in the

north and Sahel regions. Our detractors, who do not have billions of francs with which to empty the warehouses, are compelled to watch the normal situation of the grain market in Upper Volta — a normal situation which disappoints and discourages them. They are perhaps trying to foment other coups but the people will unmask them and the CDR's [Revolutionary Defense Committees] are there for that.

[Konate Karim of *Regard*] The first concrete measures you took when you were prime minister in the CMRPN government were aimed at limiting public expenditure. One of the objectives of these measures was to increase the state's financial capacity. I would like to know first of all, if the CNR is going to continue with this policy. If yes, what can one expect from these measures considering the fact that most of the state services and organs are already functioning with the strict minimum — I am referring, for example, to the Rural Development Organizations — and that the sources of state revenues, which depend on the level of economic activities, are limited. In the same connection, what role and place do you assign to private investment in the development options decided upon by the CNR?

[Sankara] Your last question concerns the development options of the CNR: You are going too fast! You should not define these options for us. Wait until we publish them. In any case, I would like to tell you that private initiative will serve the Upper Voltan people within the framework of the revolution.

Concerning the first part of your question, we have to redefine the economic objectives announced in the past; we also have to redefine the life of the state apparatus, [as heard] failing which we will drag along an administration and state apparatus that will be extremely heavy and costly, so costly that it would be impossible for us to envisage any investment capable of generating development. But our development will be ensured within the limits of Upper Volta's real capacities. Do not expect us to reproduce here what has been done elsewhere and described as development. Development in Upper Volta will not be the development taking place elsewhere.

[Unidentified reporter] We recently witnessed a sort of reorganization of the national Armed Forces and you will be asked questions concerning this reorganization as well as the problems of the defense of the revolution.

[Patrick Iboudo of *L'Observateur*] Mr President, you have made a decision removing certain cadres from the Army. In this decision, the term removal was used whereas in the National Salvation Council [CSP] government in which you participated, there was a talk of betrayal and of purging the Army. Do those who are now being removed not bear the same stigma as those who were earlier removed by the CSP in which you participated?

[Sankara] If there were a real desire to purge the Upper Voltan Army, those in charge of the purge would have purged themselves also. We are talking about a removal of cadres. The reorganization we are advocating must take inspiration from revolutionary (?principles) and must be adapted to the conditions and capacities of the revolution. There are some cadres against whom we have nothing as far as the profession is concerned but who must be removed in the interest of the revolution. And we are removing them with respect. We have even appointed one of them general and we want them to understand that the Army must become a revolutionary army. We are not saying that there are no disloyal officers. These cases will be dealt with separately. We differentiate between those who cannot follow the pace of the revolution but against whom we have nothing and the officers who have deliberately worked to hinder the advent of the revolution — officers who have links with conservative forces and imperialism and who have always tried to foment the birth of reactionary forces within the Army. We know these officers, and those of them whom we do not yet know and who are hiding under various disguises will be unmasked through the democratic discussions and the vigilance at the level of all the political establishments, the Army as well as the civilian population. We give them the choice of either joining the revolution or of abstaining from obstructing the revolution.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, the Upper Voltan Army now has very few senior officers. Will this not affect the Army's performance in the military field?

[Sankara] An army's performance does not depend on the number of officers serving in it. Of what benefit would it be for me to proclaim myself a field marshal. Would this change my capacity? And, after all, have you been told that the very few existing Army officers are operationally incapable?

[Unidentified reporter] Why have new military units been created in view of the fact that the Army has always been considered a budget-devouring institution?

[Sankara] Would you please repeat your question?

[Reporter] Yes. I want to know the reason for creating new military units considering the fact that, rightly or wrongly, the Army is considered a budget-devouring institution.

[Sankara] You are very prudent in saying rightly or wrongly. Say it straight away! [laughter] A cat is a cat. An army is a budget-devouring institution. We have deliberately created new units and we would like to say that this will not create additional sacrifices for the people of Upper Volta.

On the contrary, we believe that the creation of these new units will constitute for the people a new hope for their security as well as for their development. And this can be achieved only if we make it possible for the Upper Voltan Army to become a revolutionary army, a people's army, that is an army that is not a budget-devouring one and that shares the difficulties and sacrifices of the people. We have created some new units but it is necessary that henceforth you should personally consider yourselves military men. There are units everywhere and wherever there are Upper Voltans, there are units. [as heard]

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, in the future functioning of the institutions of the revolution, do you not think that there could be a dualism between the Army and the CDR's on one hand, and between the CDR's, the Army, and the government on the other? The second part of my question is this: Mr President, will there be civilians in the new government you are going to form?

[Sankara] I note that people are already searching for sources of possible friction and contradictions just as people have been wondering whether the president of the republic could work in harmony with a prime minister. In principle, there should not be any differences or friction. Even if there is friction, it should be friction that would make it possible for the revolution to progress.

You have also asked me whether there will be civilians in the government. I am very sorry that you should ask me this question because I thought that it was understood that this regime is not a military regime, a regime of military men. But if you did not understand that it is a nonmilitary regime, it is perhaps because we on our part did not sufficiently demonstrate it. Wait for the formation of the government and you will be able to count the uniforms. [as heard]

[Unidentified reporter] Thank you, Mr President. We will now move on to the sector of foreign policy and particularly African policy.

[Tiona Mathieu Kone of Radio Mali] Mr President, in one of your interviews with a colleague of *Afrique Asie*, you said you did not know of the conflict with Mali. Do you want to say that this border problem has been solved or that it will be solved soon and how?

[Sankara] Do you know of any conflict between the Upper Voltan and Malian peoples?

[Kone] Well, I do not think I know of such a conflict but there was a border dispute and this is what my colleague of *Afrique Asie* referred to.

[Sankara] Between whom?

[Kone] Between Upper Volta and Mali, I believe. I'd rather say border dispute since you do not like the word conflict.

[Sankara] A border problem between Upper Volta and Mali? I repeat that I am not aware that such a problem exists. I remember vaguely that the Upper Voltan and Malian authorities sometimes met around a table to converse and sometimes clashed over problems that were far beyond the Malian and Upper Voltan people. I do not know if we will also follow the same line for the sake of the cause, [as heard] but for the moment we are preoccupied by other things. I know of no conflict between the Malian and the Upper Voltan peoples. On the contrary, I believe that the Upper Voltan and Malian peoples want to get together militarily and politically to fight the same enemies, which you know. I believe that once we listen to our people both in Mali and Upper Volta, we will never talk of a conflict. I know that some people are worried, really worried over the fact that the Malian and the new Upper Voltan authorities have not found an explosive situation to serve other interests. [as heard] I also know that a certain news media practically called for war and a general mobilization in Upper Volta because, according to it, there were intensive diplomatic moves between Upper Volta and Mali and between Upper Volta and a number of countries which, they said, had been called upon to mediate. Yet we in Upper Volta had such difficult problems that we could not think about anything but resolving our immediate problems. Therefore, please ask me only questions that I can answer. I admit that I cannot answer those questions because I do not know about the existence of a conflict between Mali and Upper Volta.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, on the same question, at one point Upper Volta had opposed Mali's admission to the West African Monetary Union [UMOA]. Is this still the case? Since you have just stated that there are no problems with Mali, does this mean you also have no problems with the UMOA?

[Sankara] I must correct one thing. I did not say there are no more problems between Upper Volta and Mali. I only said that there are no problems between the Upper Voltan and Malian peoples. I will ask you to do this for me. You should conduct a poll asking the Upper Voltan people what they think about Mali's admission to the UMOA and about the economic and trade relations they could have with their Malian brothers. If they decide not to have any more ties with their Malian brothers, then there are no problems — we will follow them. If, on the contrary, they want to have these ties, we will also follow them. Therefore, we will not use Mali's admission to the UMOA or our veto power in the UMOA against Mali as a means of pressure or blackmail. If we must talk about it, it will be within another context. We also do not have the intention of confusing the UMOA issue, which has been successfully used by those who had no other arguments, with the other artificial problem that you referred to and of which I have no knowledge.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, although there has always been unanimous support from African countries for liberation struggles, this is not the case with the Western Sahara and Chadian conflicts. Mr President, I would like to know the Upper Voltan revolution's stand on these two issues?

[Sankara] The Upper Voltan revolution's stand is contained in the 4 August proclamation. According to the 4 August proclamation, we support all liberation movements.

[Unidentified reporter] You said at the beginning that as a symbolic gesture you established your headquarters at the offices of the Entente Council. Yet some countries within the Entente Council are very hostile to the CNR.

[Sankara] I cannot answer you if you do not give me the names of those countries.

[Reporter] Ivory Coast, Togo, and Niger for example.

[Sankara] I have had contacts with the leaders of these neighboring, friendly, and brotherly countries, telephone contacts which were very reassuring, contacts through which they in return assured us of their support and of their sincere desire to see Upper Volta develop and become stable, and this is what they all expressed in general. I believe President Houphouet-Boigny, President Eyadema, and President Seyni Kountche are sincere and honorable men and I have no reason to doubt them. If there are signs of hostility, you should, taking into consideration what I have just stated, ask the leaders of these countries why there are signs of hostility against Upper Volta.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, I would like you to dwell briefly on your relations with the Arab world and also to state how you want African-Arab cooperation to develop, and how Upper Volta envisages this cooperation.

[Sankara] The Arab and African peoples are involved in the same struggle. The Arab people, just like the African people, are subjected to the same dictatorship, the same oppressive system, the same system of imperialistic violations and development. Everything has been done to pit the Arab people against the African people and vice versa. I will not name places, but you have events where Arabs and blacks, Arabs and Negroes clash regularly, which provides news items for a certain kind of news media and also justifies deportations and other inhumane measures.

For us, as long as all the Arab peoples have not engaged in the liberation struggle to liberate themselves from foreign domination, there will always be between us and them this artificial contention created by those who profit from it. The African people should also learn to fight alongside the Arab people, and we have on several occasions in Upper Volta outlined our stand in concrete terms. I am not even talking about what the governments have done, but I am talking about sincere Upper Voltan movements that reacted here in Ouagadougou sincerely and spontaneously when the Arab people were faced with difficulties from Israel, besides whatever reaction the current government manifested. That is to say, the ties between the peoples are very strong, they are there all the time and only need to be developed. If the governments make efforts to facilitate the development of these ties, we can only believe in the advent of a new world where black Africans and Arabs in general, will truly consider themselves brothers.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, what place does the CNR accord Libya in its foreign policy?

[Sankara] For a long time, certain circles wanted to create some fears in the minds of the people by manipulating the national and international opinion to support or contend with one person or the other, one regime or the other, and one country or the other. Do you realize the journalistic energies spent in presenting Libya as a danger while we forget what South Africa is doing? This demonstrates the partial, arbitrary, and unjust character of this information. As for the place that the CNR accords Libya, the CNR believes that Libya is an African country and as such Libya deserves to be accorded the same consideration given other African countries. The CNR wanted to take its own stand, without being influenced by any quarter, and people alleged that it was being manipulated by one power or the other. They described the council as a member of the Red peril, then of the Yellow peril. Today they say it is the Libyan peril, and tomorrow it will be something else. As for us, there are three categories of countries when we talk about relations with the Libya of Al-Qadhdhafi. The first category is that of countries whose leaders, because they received clear orders and against their own will, refuse to deal and trade with the Libya of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The second category is that of countries whose leaders have dealings with Col al-Qadhdhafi and Libya but do not have the courage to tell their people. Finally, the third category is that of the countries whose leaders have dealings with Col al-Qadhdhafi and tell their people.

You will note that the first category is that of manipulated leaders. Not long ago, they accused us of being pawns of Al-Qadhdhafi. Instead, those who refused to have dealings with Al-Qadhdhafi, because they have been ordered to do so, should be described as pawns, true pawns, and puppets. The second category is that of countries whose leaders have dealings with Col al-Qadhdhafi but do not have the courage to tell others. These leaders are betraying the cause of their people and we can say also that they are manipulated and that they are also pawns. In any case, it can be asserted that they are under the control of Col al-Qadhdhafi because the day Col al-Qadhdhafi is not happy with any business deal between him and these leaders, he can reveal it to the press. You know what opinion polls are? They would lose credibility immediately.

The last category — which we belong to — is that of countries that have dealings with Col al-Qadhdhafi and have the courage to tell their people. As for us, if the Upper Voltan people do not agree with this stand, they will clearly express it and we shall immediately cease dealing with Al-Qadhdhafi. But as long as the people have not expressed this desire, we shall continue. We have the right to tell Col al-Qadhdhafi at any time what we think of him and his policy. This means that we are free in our dealings with him. We are most free. Therefore, those who can speak freely to Col al-Qadhdhafi are those who do so openly with the support of their people. You are journalists. You know who the pawns are. When you return home, you should reflect honestly and find what category my country belongs to.

[Mohammed Maiga of *Afrique Asie*] Mr President, in your keynote address, you mention that visit which Col al-Qadhdhafi paid to this country. If I understand well, former President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, contrary to what some people say, was aware of this visit. Can you confirm this?

[Sankara] President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo was well aware of the arrival of Al-Qadhdhafi in Upper Volta — before I was. I repeat well aware of this arrival. He learned of the visit not in Upper Volta but during his tour of neighboring countries. We were at home and did know this. The former president, Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, knew that he could use this argument against us and say that we were trying to bypass him. On 4 August, when I succeeded in intervening between the soldiers and prisoner Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, when I took him to a room at his residence, and we talked with one another like men, I told him: You see, you have lied. He admitted it. At that time, in order to achieve the aims of his policy, he had to present me as the man who made decisions without consulting him. It was very painful for me to bear such accusations, in particular as the press contributed in giving credit to these accusations. I believe journalists are sincere people and they can correct themselves.

Toward the end of his agonizing rule, Surgeon-Major Jean-Baptiste said that we were all surprised and that was the beginning of his confessions. He said this during an interview.

[Unidentified reporter] We shall now touch on international relations and in particular with France.

[Ndeyer of Radio France Internationale TF1] Mr President, relations between Upper Volta and France since the advent of the People's Salvation Council have been somewhat complex. Since 4 August 1983, statements of the French Government concerning you are almost nonexistent. Do you think relations between your country and France will be normalized rapidly and on what basis? What type of cooperation do you intend to have with France?

[Sankara] First of all, I speak of journalists, I mean all journalists — men and women. The CNR will give women their rightful place. We shall talk about this later. Relations with France will be those of friendship, as we said earlier. Our relations will be adapted to the nature of our regime. We came in as revolutionaries. You have a socialist government in France. What type of relations do you want us to have with France? I will not say that our relations will be purely and simply on the left because France is on the left and because we have been classified as leftists. I believe sincerely that efforts should be made.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, we are used to calling a spade a spade. In fact, if some people are afraid, it is because they see the word revolution as in the National Council for the Revolution. Generally, anybody coming across this word thinks of Moscow, Cuba, and so many others. Can you explain this?

[Sankara] Revolution is not a question of chapel. [as heard] This revolution is for the benefit of the Upper Voltan people. It is too bad if this revolution resembles other revolutions. The experience of other peoples must help us but they must not be imposed on us.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, have you learned of the last cooperation agreements which have been signed between France and Upper Volta. Are you considering reviewing entirely the cooperation agreements which exist between Upper Volta and France?

[Sankara] The last cooperation agreements were signed with some pride following the events of 7 May 1983 [the day Sankara was dismissed as prime minister]. We cannot uphold these negotiations. We shall negotiate in accordance with the objectives, ideologies, and policy of the CNR.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, you said that relations between states are generally very cold. Therefore, what are the reasons for these cold relations and what type of relations do you intend to have with other heads of state of the subregion, and in particular with journalists?

[Sankara] I told you we are trying to go beyond the framework of relations between leaders only. [end recording]

Sankara Questioned on Goals of Revolution

LD231057 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 23 Aug 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 23 Aug (APS) — Captain Thomas Sankara, president of Upper Volta, has given an exclusive interview in Ouagadougou to correspondents of APS and of the Algerian newspaper *El Moudjahid*. He said the emergence of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] 4 August caused turmoil in the political arena in Upper Volta. Speaking about recent events, Capt Sankara said the CNR does not derive its strength from the Army alone, contrary to the false notion now held. Indeed, the Army's role is steadily decreasing and will eventually be replaced by other forces which have so far been dormant and which we will try to shake up and activate. When we make a future comparison between the Army and the political forces, we will see that the balance will clearly tip in favor of the new formations which will by then will have joined the revolution.

A few people will wish for the return of the forms of government which we want to destroy, but these people have granted themselves huge privileges and have refused the new regime we are seeking to establish. This is natural and we can understand why the former leaders and other people linked with foreign interests take a hostile stand toward our revolution.

Question: How do you envisage the return to a new constitutional life?

Answer: We will not talk at all about a return to normal constitutional life if that means a return to the state of affairs that prevailed under past regimes.

Clearly, we will adopt new rules that will permit the citizens of Upper Volta to live within an ordinary constitutional framework, but this means a march forward and not a return to what existed before.

We do not believe that democracy means primarily preserving a multiplicity of parties. In fact, it is not necessary within the democratic framework to establish many parties — particularly in a country like Upper Volta, where parties existed which had a common policy but which were divided by tribal feuds.

We believe in another form of democracy whose basic values lie in enabling the Voltan citizens to express themselves freely and actually to participate in power.

Question: What will the role of the CNR be in the new establishments?

Answer: Basically, the new establishments in Upper Volta will be the CNR and its political body which will set up a central committee. There is no definitive or final list of members of the CNR, which will expand in the future.

When the (?revolution) expands to cover other Upper Voltans and when their sincerity and activity allow them to be considered genuine revolutionaries, then we will open the doors of the CNR to them.

The Council will expand to include representatives of all social groups of the country, the military, the paramilitary, those elected by the Committees for Defense of the Revolution. This is considered to be democratic [word indistinct] of the people of the Volta.

After that certain individuals will be called to join the CNR to offer their personal experience and [word indistinct], especially from the traditionally antirevolution circles. We are in need of

everyone in order to learn about the interests and problems of all the people.

Question: The people of Upper Volta expect much from the CNR, but the country has limited potentials. How will you face this situation?

Answer: We have inherited a heavy heritage which creates an extremely difficult situation in many sectors in which no progress had been recorded since independence. What we offer the Upper Voltans is, first of all, a call to work which will give the people of Upper Volta confidence in themselves and in their potential and an ability to work to build their future by themselves.

Hence, their mentality must be changed and liberated. The mentality of submissiveness and surrender which prevailed earlier must be destroyed. This is the meaning of our revolution. We want it to be a liberated revolution and not a restricted one, a revolution that will give the Voltans confidence that they are a people who must work for their own interest and not to satisfy the interests of others. Our revolution has come to build and not to destroy, and to urge the people of Upper Volta to work and to make them responsible for their success and their happiness and for their failure. This will require much effort and will also require a huge campaign to explain and to enlighten and to change the mentalities which consider development a job only for the government.

Question: What are the major tasks of the CNR in the social and economic spheres, and what is the role of the private sector and foreign investment?

Answer: Our revolution will also be a revolution of statistics. The present estimate of children registered in schools is 14 percent and natural increase might take it to 15 percent in the coming season. But our target for this year is to raise this percentage to 25 or 30 percent. A similar development must be seen in all sectors such as road building, accommodation, health and education establishments, and providing work opportunities, among others. The peasants, who constitute the vast majority of our inhabitants, will be the main beneficiaries of the establishment which [word indistinct] set up.

With regard to the private sector, we believe it could serve the revolution. With regard to foreign interests, we will study their importance and especially their role in the new economy of Upper Volta which we want to build. After [word indistinct] study we will be able to say whether this interest or that interest will or will not harm our economy. However, the fact these interests might be foreign interests does not pose any threat of nationalization to them.

Question: What kind of relations do you intend to establish with the countries which neighbor Upper Volta and which traditionally deal with it?

Answer: We want to have relations of friendship and neighborliness with them, based on strong cooperation within the bounds of respect for the independence and sovereignty of all countries. The fight against hunger and poverty demands that we seek the establishment of peace and stability in the region without any outside influence or threat. Without this, we will spend our time revolving around the crises hatched for us by our enemies and the enemies of our people, and we will be preoccupied with defending our freedom and will not be able to advance at all.

Question: How do you see the settlement of Africa's major issues?

Answer: Africa is facing economic problems that cannot be solved without depending on strong political will. Moreover, these issues are common to all African countries and their settlement or irradication requires the unification and marshaling of efforts.

ANGOLA

Deputy Minister's Message to OAU Denounces RSA

AB241200 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The Angolan vice external relations minister, Venancio da Silva Moura, has sent a message to the OAU in which he had denounced racist South Africa's new aggression of the Angolan territory, especially the recent air bombardment of Cangamba in the Angolan Moxico Province.

In the message, Venancio da Silva Moura expressed grave concern of the Angolan people and government over the loss of considerable number of innocent human lives in Cangamba. Venancio da Silva Moura denounced and strongly condemned racist South Africa's partial occupation of the Angolan territory for 3 years now, adding the South Africa's aggressions are aimed at preventing the immediate application of the UN Resolution 435 on the Namibian territory.

The message of the Angolan vice external relations minister called on the OAU to take active measures aimed at putting an end to racist South Africa's aggression of the OAU frontline member countries.

Appeal to UN

MB250744 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, is expected in Luanda tomorrow for talks with Angolan authorities and SWAPO representatives on the issue of the independence of Namibia. The UN secretary general is coming to Angola within the framework of a tour which has already taken him to South Africa and Namibia, where he is at the moment, under the mandate of the UN Security Council to pursue negotiations on the Namibian issue. The Namibian issue was until just recently under the responsibility of the group of five Western countries, which achieved no success in their mission. France, Great Britain, the United States, the FRG, and Canada, members of the so-called Contact Group of Namibia, were unable, when they were in charge of the Namibian question, to break the impasse, which up to now has been preventing the application of the UN resolutions on the problem.

As for tomorrow, a big welcome has been organized for the UN secretary general by the Angolan authorities and Luanda residents, who, representing the entire Angolan people, will go to the 4th of February International Airport to warmly welcome the illustrious guest and take the opportunity to express their indignation at the South African (?military) attacks and to reaffirm their wish to live in peace, without which social and economic development is not possible.

Meanwhile, the Angolan Government has called for the convening of the UN Security Council to analyze and take appropriate measures in the wake of the situation created recently by the South African Army inside our country.

A telegram in this regard was sent by the deputy foreign minister, Venancio de Silva Moura, to the OAU secretary general, Peter Onu, in which he clearly stated that the latest South African attack, the attack on Cangamba township in Moxico, was only possible as a result of the support and the complicity of some Western countries which (?aggravate) the situation in Southern Africa and prevent the urgent implementation of UN Resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia.

MOZAMBIQUE

Resistance Movement Confirms 2 Soviets Killed

MB241800 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Communique from the Information Department of the Mozambique National Resistance — date not given]

[Text] On 21 August 1983, our guerrilla fighters launched a major attack on the Morrua mining installations in Zambezia as part of the already very successful Red August campaign. The Morrua mines are presently one of the many systems through which the intensive exploitation of our people and our country takes place, through the uncurbed pillage of our riches by international communism. The hunger and misery facing our entire country exist so that half a dozen Russians may live in luxury.

Accordingly, the mining complex was attacked by the brave forces of the Mozambique National Reistance. When we say that we are resolved to do away with exploiters of our people, we say it with all seriousness and decisiveness. When we launched the Red August campaign, we were certain that the blood of our communist enemy would be shed, and this time it is really red. As a matter of fact, we are now in a position to announce that following the attack on the Morra mining installation, two of the so-called Soviet helpers were killed, and another 24 were made prisoners by our fighters. We repeat: Following the attack on the Morra mines, two Russian helpers were killed, and another 24 were made prisoners by our forces. Our people are already teaching the dogs sent by Moscow the lesson which they rightly deserve.

We would also like to put out a serious warning to Frelimo forces that if you try to mount any operation to free the Soviet Communists that we have captured, you will only endanger the lives of your Russian bosses, who are now in our hands.

We are also in a position to announce that during this action, many soldiers of the communist army of oppression were killed, as well as many members of militia.

August is already a red month. War and death to the enemies of the people.

The struggle continues.

'Red August' Offensive Launched

MB191607 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 18 Aug 83

["Information on the country's situation" from the General Staff of the Mozambique National Resistance — date not given]

[Text] Machel's troops in Machaze have been completely surrounded by our forces and are only able to receive logistic support by air. Accordingly, on 15 May 1983, they received more (?Hungarian)-made weapons and military uniforms from Beira, transported by Soviet Antonov aircraft. The residents of Machaze village commune are increasingly fleeing from Frelimo control there in search of refuge near the Buzi river.

In conclusion, we would like to denounce the hideous massacre carried out by Frelimo troops, enemies of the people. Twelve women and 17 men have been indiscriminately murdered by Frelimo soldiers in the (Inhacace) area. Following the massacre, the Maputo murderers, coming from Divinhe, set the people's houses on fire.

The General Staff of the Mozambique National Resistance would like to use this opportunity to inform all Mozambicans that a major offensive of our glorious forces throughout the nation, codenamed Red August is already under way, aimed at hunting down Frelimo rats. We soon hope to give you the first information of this offensive.

War and death to Frelimo rats, enenies of the people.

The struggle continues.

Defense Ministry Communique on Attack on Soviets

MB250649 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Communique from the Ministry of National Defense issued in Maputo on 24 August 1983]

[Text] At dawn on 21 August a group of armed bandits attacked the installations of the Mozambique Mining Company in Morrua in (Lile) district, Zambezia Province. In the assault four workers of the enterprise were murdered, two of them geologists of Soviet nationality and two Mozambique workers. During the assault the armed bandits went to the enterprise's living quarters, where geologists of Soviet nationality were living and kidnapped 24 Soviets. The other foreign guest workers, among whom there are Portuguese and GDR nationals, are safe and sound.

The armed bandits looted some residences, the health center, and the enterprise's shop, and destroyed buildings and several pieces of equipment. Before withdrawing, the armed bandits also kidnapped two women and two young girls. They are all Mozambique nationals.

The two Mozambican workers who lost their lives while fighting todefend the installations of the enterprise were members of the people's militia who had been charged with protecting the mining complex. The two Soviet geologists were cold-bloodedly murdered at point blank range in a hail of machinegun fire in their room. The Soviet geologists are working in Mozambique within the framework of the agreements signed between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the USSR. The geologists' work is aimed at developing the country's mineral resources in the context of the general struggle that our people are waging against underdevelopment and to create the material bases of a socialist economy. This barbaric action of the armed bandits in Zambezia Province is within the framework of the strategy of destabilization waged by the South African militarist and racist regime.

The choice of foreign guest workers as a target is characteristic of the South African militarist regime. It is, on the one hand, aimed at blocking any effort by any Mozambican to improve his living standard, destroying the bases of our economy, and impeding technical cooperation of the People's Republic of Mozambique with other countries. On the other hand, by proliferating terrorist actions against civilian nationals of other countries, it is trying to broaden the forces involved in the undeclared war that the racists are waging against the peoples of southern Africa. It once again reveals the barbaric and cruel nature of the armed bandits whom the apartheid regime recruits, trains, equips, finances, and leads.

The Mozambique Armed Forces, the FPLM, will continue to undertake all efforts to liberate the kidnapped nationals and neutralize the armed gang. The Ministry of National Defense, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, views with deep grief the loss of civilian nationals who were murdered and presents its heartfelt condolences to the grieved families.

The struggle continues.

Maputo, 24 August 1983.

Portuguese Presidential Envoy Arrives in Maputo

MB221849 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Ernesto Melo Antunes of the Portuguese Armed Forces arrived this afternoon in Maputo. He said that during his visit he would contact various Mozambican official bodies but did not specify which ones or give any further details. Lt Col Melo Antunes is a close confidant of Portuguese President General Ramalho Eanes. He played a leading role in the army coup of April 1974 that overthrew the facist regime of Marcelo Caetano. He is also a former Portuguese foreign minister.

Minister Urges Flexibility in Resettlements

MB221852 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Mozambique Justice Minister Oscar Monteiro has called for flexibility in carrying out the campaign to transfer the unemployed to productive work in the countryside. Mr Monteiro made this call while on a visit to two districts of Maputo Province. He urged officials involved in the campaign to adapt directives

to the local conditions. He warned them to be aware of people who volunteered for resettlement near Mozambique's borders but were only waiting for a chance to leave the country illegally.

SOUTH AFRICA

UN Secretary General Continues Visit to Country

Talks To Continue

MB241211 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The talks between the secretary general of the United Nations and South Africa on South-West Africa are to continue in Cape Town today. The talks began in the city yesterday, and although there has been no official indication so far of the precise topic of discussion, the press spokesman for the United Nations group, Mr (Juliane), said afterward that the talks had been businesslike and frank, a statement subsequently confirmed by the South African side.

It is generally accepted that some of the biggest obstacles in the way of a settlement have already been examined. In a note handed yesterday to Dr Perez de Cuellar, the minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha, urges the secretary general to send a delegation to southern Angola to investigate allegations that South African aircraft bombed the town of Cangamba. Sources close to the United Nations delegation say the note contains a warning that South Africa cannot and will not allow Angola to be used as a springboard for armed attacks on South-West Africa. South Africa says it can't permit the state of affairs to go unchecked, especially as Cuban and FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces in southern Angola are being used to support SWAPO operations.

While in Cape Town Dr de Cuellar announced that a senior official of the UN High Commission for Refugees is to visit Lesotho soon to help find a solution to the country's refugee problem. Commenting on a request by the Lesotho Government that he intervene over the question, Dr de Cuellar said he hoped to discuss the issue with the South African Government during his current talks. During the past week he had been in touch with the UN commissioner for refugees to consider measures which the international community might take to enable Lesotho, as he put it, to meet its international obligations with regard to the refugees.

Talks Conclude

MB241507 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Crucial talks on Namibian independence between a high-powered UN delegation and the South African Government have been concluded in Cape Town. Mike Hanna reports:

[Hanna] Substantial progress was made in the talks. Those are the words of the leader of the UN delegation, Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Mr de Cuellar said he still cannot indicate a date for the implementation of Resolution 435, which provides for an independence settlement in Namibia. The reason for this, he says, is that issues outside the scope of his Security Council mandate remain unresolved. De Cuellar is referring to the presence in Angola of Cuban forces.

In a statement, South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha has confirmed that this is a major issue still to be resolved. However, Botha said that issues that have been discussed and resolved is the question of the composition of the UN Transitional Assistance Group.

The secretary general proceeds to Namibia this afternoon, and from there he will proceed to Angola for talks with SWAPO.

Perez de Cuellar, Botha Comment

MB241546 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, says substantial progress has been made on the outstanding issues relating to the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 regarding independence for South-West Africa/Namibia. Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar was speaking in Cape Town following talks with the South African Government on this. He said he had found the talks most useful. The South African delegation was led by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, and by the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan. Dr Perez de Cuellar and his party arrived in South Africa on Monday evening and were to leave for South-West Africa/Namibia later this afternoon.

Dr Perez de Cuellar said he believed it was essential to have direct contact to establish better understanding of South Africa's various problems. Referring to the talks on South- West Africa/Namibia, he said he would be reporting to the Security Council and would, therefore, not go into detail. He said he was not in a position to indicate a date for the implementation of Resolution 435, since this is outside the scope of the Security Council mandate. He said that issues outside the scope of the Security Council mandate remain unsolved.

After his visit to South-West Africa/Namibia he will visit Angola for consultations with SWAPO.

Mr Roelof Botha said at the news conference that several matters, such as the composition of the UN peacekeeping force, UNCTAD, the electoral system, and detainees, had been resolved. He said one matter that had not been resolved was South Africa's insistence that no settlement plan could be implemented unless a clear agreement was reached on Cubans withdrawing from Angola. Mr Botha said that the government was irrevocably commited to that issue.

Referendum on Constitution To Be Held 2 November

MB241654 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] A referendum on the Constitution is to be held among white voters on November 2d. This has been announced in the

assembly by the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, who said the question to be put to the voters would be: Are you in favor of the 1983 Constitution as approved by Parliament?

He pointed out that he had given the undertaking on June 30th this year that he would make an announcment concerning the date of the referendum and the relevant question about 2 months in advance. Climatic conditions and prospects throughout much of the country had improved to such an extent that the time was now opportune for such an announcement.

The minister of internal affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has announced that the Transvaal provincial by-election at Middelburg is to be held on the same day as the referendum and not on October 26th as initially planned. He said the decision had been taken from obvious practical reasons. It would not be in the interests of the bigger issue dealt with by the referendum to hold a by-election a week before the referendum.

Meanwhile, the government has decided to hold a longer period for the committee stage of the Constitution Bill in the assembly. The leader of the house, Mr Fanie Botha, announced this afternoon that he would propose tomorrow that the committee stage should be completed by 2230 next Wednesday. He said if it had not been completed by then, all the subsequent amendments would fall away, with the exception of those introduced by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Heunis.

Earlier this week the government proposed that the committee stage should be completed by noon on Saturday.

Minister Explains Referendum Procedures

MB241805 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The minister of internal affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has announced that the Transvaal provincial by-election at Middelburg is to be held on the same day as the referendum itself, and not on October 26th as initially planned. He said the decision had been taken for obvious practical reasons. It would not be in the interests of the bigger issue dealt with by the referendum to hold a by-election a week before the referendum.

A comprehensive information campaign will be launched soon to explain to voters what procedure would be followed in the referendum. A seminar would be held in Pretoria to instruct officials of political parties about the procedure as soon as the referendum bill, at present before Parliament, had been approved and the referendum regulations had been announced.

Mr de Klerk said it had been decided to allow members of the public to cast their vote in the referendum on the basis of their identity document. This meant that voters would not be required to visit specific polling stations in accordance with the voters' rolls on which their names appeared, but could go to any polling station of their choice. He urged voters to exercise their rights as citizens to take part in the referendum. They should thus make sure that they were in possession of valid identity documents.

Mr de Klerk said that if necessary, further announcements would be made from time to time concerning the referendum.

UDF Reaction to Referendum

MB241951 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The United Democratic Front [UDF] has reacted guardedly to the news that a referendum among whites and the new Constitution will be held in November. The UDF was formed to fight the government's constitutional proposals. From Durban, Carmen Ricard:

[Ricard] According to a spokesperson for the national executive of the UDF, (Eunis Mahomet), the only concrete announcement made by the government is the date for the white referendum and the questions to be asked. With this in mind, he said, we want to emphasize to the government that the destiny of the South African nation will be determined by all its people, and not just by a minority. We do not yet know when, or even whether, there will actually be referendum for the two other groups, provided for in the Constitution, he added.

According to (Mahomet) even if a referendum is held among these groups, it would still not obtain the views of the vast majority of South Africans. He said that the question whether the UDF would recommend the people boycott the referendum or vote no would be discussed at the next meeting of the newly elected national executive, in order to arrive at what he called a democratic decision.

Text of United Democratic Front Resolution

MB241710 Johannesburg The Star in English 23 Aug 83 p 11

[Text of UDF Declaration]

[Text] Cape Town — Delegates to the United Democratic Front congress in Cape Town at the weekend adopted a declaration which pledged to fight the Government's constitutional proposals and Bills of the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

The declaration reads: "Freedom-loving people of South Africa say with one voice to the whole world that we cherish the vision of a united democratic South Africa based on the will of the people, and will strive for the unity of all our people through united action against the evils of apartheid and economic and all other forms of exploitation, and in our march to a free and just South Africa we are guided by these noble ideals:

"We stand for the creation of a true democracy in which all South Africans will participate in the government of our country.

"We stand for a single, non-racial, unfragmented South Africa, a South Africa free of Bantustans and Group Areas.

"We say all forms of oppression and exploitation must end.

"In accordance with these noble ideals we join hands as community women's, students', religious, sporting and other organisations and trade unions to say no to apartheid.

"We say no to the Republic of South Africa Constitution Bill — a Bill which will create yet another undemocratic constitution in the country of our birth.

"We say no to the Koornhof Bills which will deprive more and more African people of their birthright.

"We say yes to the birth of the United Democratic Front on this historic day.

"We know that this Government is determined to break the unity of our people, that our people will face greater hardships, that our people living in racially segregated and relocated areas will be cut off from the wealth they produce in the cities, that rents and other basic charges will increase and that our living standards will fall, that working people will be divided race from race, urban from rural, employed from unemployed, men from women.

"Low wages, poor working conditions, attacks on our trade unions will continue, students will continue to suffer under unequal education created to supply a reservoir of cheap labour.

"Ethnic control and unequal facilities will remain, apartheid will still be felt in our classrooms.

"The religious and cultural life of our people will be harmed.

"The sins of apartheid will continue to be stamped on the culture and religions of our people. The oppression and exploitation of women will continue.

"Women will suffer greater hardships under the new pass laws, women will be divided from their children and families.

"Poverty and malnutrition will continue to disrupt family life.

"The brunt of apartheid will still be carried by our families, non-racial sport will suffer, there will be less money for the building of sports facilities, and forced separation will deal non-racial sport a further blow.

"We know that apartheid will continue, that white domination and exploitation will continue, that forced removals, the Group Areas and the Bantustans will remain.

"We know that there will not be an end to the unequal distribution of land, wealth and resources of the country, that the migratory labour system will live on to destroy family life.

"We know that the Government will always use false leaders to become its junior partners and to control us.

"Our lives will still be filled with fears of harassment, bannings, detentions and death.

"Mindful of the fact that the new constitutional proposals and Koornhof measures will further entrench apartheid and white domination, we commit ourselves to uniting all our people wherever they may be in the cities and countryside, the factories and mines, schools, colleges and universities, houses and sports fields, churches, mosques and temples, to fight for our freedom.

"We therefore resolve to stand shoulder to shoulder in our common struggle and commit ourselves to work together to organise and mobilise all community worker, student, women's, religious and other organisations under the banner of the United Democratic Front, consult our people regularly and honestly, and bravely strive to represent their views and aspirations, educate all about the coming dangers and the need for unity, build and strengthen all organisations of the people, and be united in action against these Bills and other day-to-day problems affecting our people.

"And now therefore we pledge to come together in this United Democratic Front, and fight side by side against the Government's constitutional proposals and the Koornhof Bills."

Boesak Sets Keynote of UDF Founding Meeting

MB241606 Johannesburg The Star in English 23 Aug 83 p 9

[Text] Cape Town — Three "little words" expressed the seriousness of the struggle behind the formation of the United Democratic Front: "all", "here" and "now". They were coined by Dr Alan Boesak, the main speaker at Saturday's national launch of the UDF at Mitchell's Plain.

"We want all of our rights, we want them here and we want them now," he said. We have been waiting so long, we have been struggling so long. We have pleaded, cried, petitioned too long now. We have been jailed, exiled, killed for too long. Now is the time," Dr Boesak said. The applause which greeted the words summed up the mood of the 12,000-strong crowd.

"We are here to say that there are rights that are neither conferred by nor derived from the State. You have to go back beyond the dim mist of eternity to understand their origin. They are God-given. We are here not to beg for those rights, we are here to claim them," he said.

Although regarded as the inspiration behind the UDF, Dr Boesak sought no official position but was elected as a patron. The list of patrons reads like a "Who's Who" of the liberation struggle. It includes jailed ANC leaders, Mr Nelson Mandela, Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Govan Mbeki and Mr Dennis Goldberg. It also includes the first person to be put under house arrest in South Africa, Mrs Helen Joseph, described at the meeting as the "mother of the liberation struggle".

Messages of support and solidarity from all over the world poured into the meeting. Local and international Christian, labour and anti-apartheid groups lent their voices to the campaign against the Government's proposed constitution. They also gave wholehearted support to the broad-based non-racial alliance which makes up the UDF.

Speakers like UDF Transvaal executive member Mr Aubrey Mokwena fired the crowd with words such as: "Do not pray like missionaries who close their eyes when they pray, but rather like revolutionaries who pray with their eyes open." A more mellow note was sounded by Congress-Alliance veteran Mr Archie Gumede, who was elected one of three UDF national presidents. "Slogans are not enough. Sweat and labour, careful thought and careful actions are needed," he said.

The system had many ways of provoking people and rash action played into the hands of the Government. Impulsive action would have ill effects on the movement as would people who acted in isolation. "We must avoid adventures and we must act consciously and with determination until we overcome," he said.

The other presidents elected were Mrs Albertina Sisulu — Walter Sisulu's wife — and Mr Oscar Mpetha, veteran trade unionist and community leader. The recently unbanned Mrs Sisulu was unable to attend as she had been remanded in custody to face charges under the Internal Security Act while Mr Mpetha was ill in hospital. While Mr Gumede is the only active UDF president, the new party has no predominant personalities due to its decentralised structure, which includes about 400 groups.

At the launch, the emphasis was on non-racialism. White people were urged to "join the struggle for justice and peace". Dr Boesak said: "It is not true that apartheid has the support of all white people. We must not allow our anger against apartheid to become the basis for a blind hatred of all white people."

Power Pylon Blast Blamed on ANC; Grenade Found

MB221023 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Text] Security police say they think the ANC was responsible for the bomb blast in Mamelodi near Pretoria on Saturday morning. Security police chief Fans Steenkamp says an unexploded Russian F-1 handgrenade was found at the scene of the blast at the power pylon. He says according to the evidence, the security police think the ANC was responsible.

SWAZILAND

Court Unable To Rule on Dzeliwe's Application

MB250544 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 25 Aug 83 pp 1, 16

[By Mashumi Twala]

[Excerpts] The High Court yesterday announced that it would deliver "no judgment" in the matter of the application by Inkhosikati Dzeliwe against her ousting as Queen Regent. In yesterday's statement, Mr Justice Nathan said the three judges had discussed the matter with the Minister for Justice, Dr Polycarp Dlamini, pointing out that the new decree "is in breach of the undertaking given in Court, that the judgment would only deal with the preliminary objections and not with the main application."

The full statement said: "This application came before the Court on Wednesday 17th August, 1983 when certain preliminary objections or objections in limine to the application were argued. The Court said it would deliver judgment on the preliminary objections today, 24 August, 1983 and that the Applications would then be postponed for the filing of affidavits on the merits and argument on the Application itself.

"A specific undertaking was given by Counsel on both sides in open Court that the status quo would be maintained pending the final decision in the matter. However on Friday night 19th August, 1983 a Decree set out in Government Gazette No. 62 was issued which purports, inter alia, to deprive the Court of Jurisdiction to give judgment on the Application.

"The Court has discussed the matter with a responsible Minister in the Government, pointing out that the new Decree is in breach of the undertaking given in Court; that the judgment would only deal with the preliminary objections and not with the main application; and that the new Decree considerably cuts down the operation of the Rule of Law and that this could seriously affect the good name and standing of Swaziland in international circles.

"The Minister, however, is of the view that a judgment on the preliminary objections which has already been prepared, should not be delivered, and says that this was the intention when the new Decree was decided upon. "The Court has given very careful consideration to the matter, and bearing in mind that this is only the preliminary stage in the application it has decided that it would not be in the interests of Swaziland for there to be a confrontation between the Courts and the Government on this issue.

"Consequently no judgment will be delivered."

Prime Minister's Office Announces Detentions

MB241818 Mbabane Domestic Television Service in Siswati 1630 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The Office of the Prime Minister today made an announcement confirming the detention of the permanent secretary for agriculture and cooperatives, Mr Arthur Khoza, and Mr Douglas Lukhele, the attorney who acted for Queen Dzeliwe in her application to the High Court last week. According to the announcement confirming the detention of these persons in Matsapha Central Prison, the detainees are being held for state security reasons.

Further on Arrests

MB250553 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 25 Aug 83 pp 1, 16

[By James Dlamini]

[Text] Ex-judge Douglas Lukhele and Permanent Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Arthur Khoza, have been detained. Mr. Lukhele was arrested at the Oshoek border post on Tuesday evening and Mr. Khoza was picked up from his home at Selection Park, Mbabane, on Monday. Mr. Lukhele had been to South Africa

on business and was returning home to attend yesterday's court hearing on the application of deposed Queen Regent Dzeliwe in the High Court yesterday. Mr Lukhele represented her in the case.

The detentions were signed by the Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi with the authorisation of the Authorised Person, Prince Sozisa. They are being held under the 60 days detention without trial order. The legislation was introduced during the constitutional crisis in 1973. It provides for the detention of politicians without trial for 60 days.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said the two men were being detained "for security reasons," but did not elaborate or indicate what they had done. It ends days of rumours that the two had been enlisted for detention by the Supreme Council of State (Liqoqo).

Mr Lukhele was picked up by security police as he declared himself at customs during the early hours of Tuesday evening. Mr Lukhele was the first Swazi to be appointed Judge of the High Court of Swaziland. He was also the first Swazi to be appointed Attorney General. He resigned as high court judge in protest in 1980. Asked why he had resigned all he said was that "the Swazi government should learn to respect the rule of law."

He was one of the first senators in the Swaziland parliament after independence from the British colonial regime in 1968 and the King appointed him Deputy Attorney General during the constitutional crisis in 1973. Mr. Lukhele went to London in 1962 to present to the British government a petition from King Sobhuza II over the South Africa-Swaziland border question.

Both Mr. Lukhele and Mr. Khoza are being held at Matsapha Central Prison where political prisoners are kept. Mr. Khoza was picked up by three special branch men. There were seven members of the Khoza family in the home at the time of his arrest. The policemen found them in the dining room at 6 p.m. The policemen informed Mr. Khoza that they had been instructed by the authorities to detain him. He was served with a document formalising his detention.

Mr. Khoza is the highest government official to be detained since independence. Mr. Khoza was appointed a diplomatic representative of the now banned opposition party, the Ngwane National Liberatory Congress Party of Dr. Ambrose Zwane in Ghana after the 1963 series of strikes and during the Kwane Nkrumah days. He was later acting secretary general of the party until he split to join the government. He became private secretary to the late Prime Minister, Prince Makhosini until he was appointed Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He later became Permanent Secretary for Justice and later for Works, Power and Communications.

ZIMBABWE

Banana Returns From Visit to PRC, DPRK

MB241728 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, arrived in Harare today after a 10-day state visit to the PRC and DPRK. Comrade Banana told newsmen that the visit widened and strengthened Zimbabwe's relations with each of the two countries. He said the visit afforded him the opportunity to understand China's new emphasis on modernization and Korea's loyalty and faith in socialism. In China the president was impressed by the country's achievements in agriculture and construction, particularly in decentralization, rural transformation, and mobilization of the masses for collective programs. He said if Zimbabweans could be better oriented and mobilized, individualism could give way to maximum collectivization, a prerequisite step towards socialism.

Comrade Banana said Korea's achievements in chemical fiber construction and heavy industry are testimonies of discipline, initiative, intelligence, and self-reliance, as well as a departure from dependence and international begging syndromes. On his being awarded the Order of the DPRK, which is the second highest order in the country, the president said this was not a personal honor for himself, but an indication of Korea's esteem for the people of Zimbabwe.

Coverage of DPRK Visit

For reportage by North Korean media on the state visit of President Canaan Banana, see the North Korean section of the 25 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Prime Minister Holds Talks With PLO Envoy

MB241242 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, yesterday held talks with the visiting special envoy of the PLO, Comrade al-Harith Salmani. During the discussions, the two men reviewed the latest situation in the Middle East and other issues of mutual interest. Comrade Salmani is on a tour of Africa to counter Zionist Israel's latest diplomatic drive among African countries.

Mugabe Says Nkomo Sought Frontline Help During Exile
MB250525 Harare The Sunday Mail in English
21 Aug 83 p 1

[By *Mail* reporter]

[Excerpt] ZAPU president Dr Joshua Nkomo lobbied frontline states to "sort out what was happening in Zimbabwe" during his five months of self-imposed exile in London, the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, said yesterday. Addressing thousands of people at a meeting at Bveke, north-east of Mount Darwin, Cde Mugabe said Dr Nkomo thought members of the frontline states could help him.

"We told him that when the people voted in 1980 it meant we were now ruling ourselves and that none of our friends could interfere with the affairs of Zimbabwe." He had told Dr Nkomo to tell his followers to cease their activities of banditry and added, "Kana isina kupera (Hondo Yema dissidents) tinosvitsana kutsime — there will never be a region in this country that would be ruled by Dr Nkomo because this is all our country, for all of us."